Inventions—1920

OPPORTUNITY TO EARN MONEY BY INVESTING WITH RELIABLE COMPANY

The Guardian 3-6-20

Appearance of the Jackson Diving & Construction Co., out on deck in the high seas in an effort to salvage sunken ships.

We now give you information regarding the Jackson Diving and Construction Co. We have shares that may equal or exceed in profits anything you ever read about. And in doing so, we are giving you the closest Details of this organization. Not a stone left uncovered. Verification easy.

The men who manage the affairs of the Jackson Diving & Construction Company are men of proven character and ability. Let these men work for you. Link your fortunes with men of creative and executive ability, whose honesty is plainly evident to all who know them.

With such men your investment is safe as all their faculties and energies are devoted to making their own investment safe and increasing their original investment by promoting the Company to its highest possible dividend earning power, thereby increasing the value of their shares.

By so doing for themselves they are also directing their energies towards increasing the value and dividends of what shares you may hold as the man holding one share receives equal proportion of dividends with the man holding 100 shares.

What more could you ask than the opportunity to link your fortune with such men as these . Invest to your limit with these men and make their creative ability earn money for you.

This suit was demonstrated in 360 feet of water and pronounced workable by one of the worlds greatest divers. It is beyond the average man's ability to imagine a man walking along the floor of the ocean 360 feet under the surface, twice as far as man ever sank below the waves and returned alive.

Need no explanation regarding the demand for this suit. Everyone knows that hundreds of valuable ships have been sunk by German submarines and the U. S. Government, in a recent communication to this Company showed that these suits can be worked day and night for 25 years before the ships worth salvaging and beyond the depths reached by rubber suit can be salvaged.

This does not mention English waters where dozens of ships worth millions of dollars apiece are lying within reach of this wonderful invention.

Charles H. Jackson, is on of the smartest Colored men in the Country Born in the South 34 years ago and leaving his home at the age of 15 years he has traveled all over Continental Europe always working along machinery lines, and it was during these travels that he conceived the idea which is known the world over. The suit has been under construction for the past year and Mr. Jackson has proved that he is one of the ablest mechanics living when he assembled and tested this suit without making a mistake. Mr. Jackson has appealed to the people of his race as well as every American to back his wonderful invention.

BOSTON INVENTOR OF DEEP-SEA DIVING SUIT LANDS BIG CONTRACT

Cleveland Advocate 2-14-20

Charles Jackson Heads Company to Execute Mammoth Job Salvaging Lost Treasure

Chestnut 2-14-20

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—The Jackson Driving & Construction Co. has given out information to the effect that the United States government has submitted to the company enough sunken vessels on this side of the Atlantic Ocean to keep the company busy for over 25 years.

Mr.. Charles H. Jackson, a Colored machinist, is the inventor and the largest stockholder. The company was organized to promote the ideas of Mr. Jackson. The company will start within a few weeks to salvage lost treasure.

The height of Mr. Jackson's ambition is to conduct a great corporation that will be a credit to his race. Mr. Jackson has spent many days and weeks working to this end. The fight that Mr. Jackson had was to maintain his patent rights and to hold the control of the company.

The greatest success ever known to mankind awaits the development of this great idea. There has never been in the world's history such opportunity for large salvage exploitations than there is now, at the close of the great world war.

The first week in December, 1919, the model was completed and Diver Turner (a diver of international fame) submerged to the depth of about 360 feet and found that he could do work on the floor of the ocean. When Turner returned to the surface he said that he was ready to go for the $30,000,000 in gold bullion that is lying in the hold of the British liner Laurentic off the Irish coast, a victim of the submarine warfare.

This is only one of the many opportunities waiting for the demonstration of this machine.

GREAT COLORED INVENTOR

Negro World 2-14-20

Alfonso Banks, of Hamilton, Ont., Can., who is stopping at the Y. M. C. A., 181 West 135th street, had a long interview with the editor of The Negro World. Mr. Banks is not only an all-round inventor, but a professional show man. His main feature is a juggling and balancing act, and he is known throughout the theatrical world as Alfonso the Great. He has performed before two large audiences at Liberty Hall, on 138th street. He will perform every Thursday evening with his troupe of star performers.

Mr. Banks was asked, "Why don't you follow up your profession?" He replied that he does, but not on the stage. I am a machinist and a mechanical draftsman by occupation, and I perform only as a pastime, as I learned the show business when I was real young. Since I have grown up, however, I have devoted most of my time working at my trade as a machinist and mechanical draftsman. For a number of years I have been working on inventions. At present I have about 250 inventions. During the war I sent the government twenty-three of my devices. Seven of them were about to be adopted, but on account of the close of the war the matter was not taken up any further, and my devices were returned to me. I have eight patents, and I expect to have several more of my devices patented this year. As

soon as the Negro corporation builds its factories I am going to select nothing but my best inventions, have them manufactured by the corporation and placed on the market.

"I am looking ahead. My whole heart, soul and mind are interested in this great movement, and I am going to do all I can to make it a success. I want every member of the race to invest and have its factories in operation as soon as the corporation is ready. Not only that, we can be independent by having our own farms and plantations raising all our own crops, manufacture all our own merchandise and ship them to all parts of the world in our own boats. On the return trips these boats can bring back fruit, sugar, tobacco, cotton and valuable timber which I am interested in.

"The methods now used in handling timber in these tropical countries are very crude, mostly handled by hand, mule and oxen power. I am now working on a system to overcome all these difficulties, which will reduce the cost to less than one-third the expense, and I want to see before 1925 that there are at least six large ocean liners making these trips to these tropical countries and handled by our race. Not only that, but I want all the colored mechanics and tradesmen to write to me, mentioning what their trade is and how many years of experience they have had, both male and female.

"The factories will be in operation soon. The Negro Factories Corporation is backed by over 3,000,000 members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of the World. Inclose stamp for reply. Address Alfonso Banks, 56 West 135th street, New York City."

Colored Man Is President Boston Stove Company

The Star 2-19-20.

One of the highest positions ever held by a colored man has been recently given to William Solder, a colored inventor, by the Solder Improved Stove Company, when they elected him president of their $500,000 corporation.

This is all the more remarkable when one considers that all of the other directors are white men, and well-to-do business men of Boston. They have backed Mr. Solder in his invention, and are doing all in their power to promote the company.

This stove is one of the most remarkable inventions that have appeared for some time. Mr. Solder has perfected what hundreds of others have been working on for years—combine a cooking stove and hot water heater capable of using either gas or coal. This stove also does away with the large cumbersome boiler. The stove is but slightly larger in size. and no different in appearance from the common cooking range in everyone's kitchen, but is capable of heating a house of seven rooms through a system of radiators.

The directors have authorized the sale of $100,000 worth of stock at par $5.00, to provide working capital, and Mr. Solder intends to personally travel through the South with the intention of getting as many of his people as stockholders as possible, but such a small block in offered, and the demand is so great, that unless the directors authorize the sale of more stock, he will undoubtedly be forced to return before completing the trip.

Mr. Solder was born in the South, and has resided in Boston for eighteen years. He lives at 11 Paul street, with his wife and two children

NEW MACHINE GUN INVENTED BY NEGRO

KANSAS CITY MO POST
DECEMBER 5, 1920

Texan Claims Device Carries 14,000 Shells; Operated by Electricity.

Clarence Gregg, a Negro of Bryan, Tex., has invented and patented a new type of machine gun designed to carry 14,000 cartridges in the magazine and to be fired without the immediate attention of an operator.

The gun, the inventor claims, can be operated at a distance or by an electrical attachment. It can also be operated by hand or by pressing the foot against a lever. The machine can be made to fire any number of cartridges at a time.

Gregg was working on the gun during the war and was permitted to continue his work instead of entering the army. He has been working in Kansas City for C. G. Lamar, a contractor, while a model maker has been preparing a working model of his invention. He will take the model to Washington for government experts to examine.

PERRY INVENTS SMOKE CONSUMER FOR BOILERS

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 10.—A smoke consuming device which, it is claimed eliminates 85 per cent of the smoke and saves from 15 to 20 per cent of fuel, has been installed in a test on the boiler of the Sixth District School It is a hydro-carbon device, which creates a blanket of gas directly above the bed of coals, causing all escaping carbon to ignite within four seconds Steam from the boiler propels a cloud of oil and vapor through the attachment, which draws in enough air to create the smoke-burning gas. The attachment was invented by C. J. Perry, 376 East 29th street, of the Perry Engineering Company. The device is now in operation at the Metropole Hotel, Chicago, and on the Milwaukee railroad.

GOT REAL CASH ON PLEDGE TO PAY 40,000% INTEREST

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 27, 1920

"Dr." J. Elbert Robinson, Colored, Raises $10,000 in Chicago on "Sometime" Notes—His "Round Iron Wheel" Patent "Used by Everybody"—Good Business Man Is Sold.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—"Friends which advance me money get my personal, negotiable promissory note for the full and entire amount, plus and including 40,000 per cent., payable on or before some time in the future."

On this valuable security "Dr." J. Elbert Robinson, who might be called the King Menelik of Finance, raised $10,000, most of it from persons of his own dusky complexion. That was the accusation against him before Judge Fitch in the Superior Court to-day. It was charged also that he has put out a hundred $50,000 promissory notes, receiving $100 in real money for each promise to pay half a thousand dollars. It was testified that "Dr." Robinson absolutely refused to belittle his standing by accepting less than $1 for each $500 to be repaid.

The benevolent "Dr." Robinson has always sought to make it easy going for his friends and patrons; he was a chiropodist before he blossomed as a financier. He promoted the Round Iron Wheel Corporation with $13,000,000 capital and no assets, as far as has been learned. Incidentally, he is accused of having faked a decision by a United States Circuit Court which praises the great value of the round iron wheel and confirms his equity in his patent, which itself seems rather shadowy.

Has Battery of Lawyers.

A battery of colored lawyers defended "Dr." Robinson, who, without resentment, attributed his troubles to "high money and the present pessimistic attitude of the public mind."

"Why, even Wall Street has felt the pinch which has flattened me out," he explained.

Several negroes testified to-day that they had been more easily persuaded to invest in this round wheel of fortune because the doctor is "such a powerful exhorter at prayer meeting."

In this case it was a Delilah who lost her head, although she kept her hair—Mrs. Delilah Pelletier of East 70th Street, New York. Mrs. Pelletier swore before the Grand Jury which indicted "Dr." Robinson that her faith in him was rather shaken when she tried to negotiate one of his notes.

"I couldn't get four bits for it," she lamented.

Dr. Robinson has a board of directors, a secretary and a $5,000 limousine. He rides, so he has no need for the services of a chiropodist. He insists that his invention is of Divine origin." Court records show that his patent, 594,286, has gone to the demolition bowwows; that it was sold for $300 to satisfy a lien. It is said his wheel is shaped like that the little ivory ball circles in roulette, but there is nothing significant in that.

Some of those with whom he dealt declare he told them he would bring suit against all the railways and the United States Steel Corporation for infringing his patent and would recover "millions and millions."

Policeman Says He "Fell."

"Yes, I fell for him,' Policeman Lefebre, who is white, testified with some bitterness. 'Every corporation in this country which makes iron wheels owes me fulsome gratuities,' he told me. 'My legal advisers have just won a $10,000,000 judgment against the American Car and Foundry Company.'

Lefebre has $125,000 of the chiropodist's notes for which he paid $250. Even a level headed business man, Arthur B. Terrain, branch manager of the People's Gas Company, traded $5 for a $25,000 note, payable forty years after death or thereabouts.

"NEGRO PONZI" GUILTY.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
DECEMBER 3, 1920

Chicago Operator Was to Pay When He Won $10,000,000 Suit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Dr. J. Elbert Robinson, a negro, described as "Chicago's colored Ponzi," was found guilty by a jury today of operating a confidence game. Dr. Robinson, testimony showed, claimed the American Car and Foundry Company owed him $10,000,000 for infringement of patents for a "hard iron wheel" and that he had suits pending to collect the money.

To raise money for the alleged prosecution of these suits he sold his notes, for from ten to twenty-five times the amount he received from the buyer, the difference constituting the purchaser's profit when, and if, the courts decided in his favor. Testimony showed that hundreds of people, white and colored, had "invested" in Robinson's notes.

During the trial Robinson rode to and from the court building in an imported racing car driven by a liveried chauffeur. The conviction carries a sentence of from one to ten years in prison. Bail was set at $10,000.

NEGRO WOMAN

ST JOSEPH M[illegible]
MAY 10, 19[illegible]

Mary Jane Reynolds [illegible] on a Device for Removi[illegible]

Trucks to Platforms.

Mary Jane Reynolds, a negro woman, 1625 Bartlett street, has just obtained a patent on a device which she has invented for moving loads from a platform to a vehicle by means of a mechanism which can be folded into a small space. It also is claimed that the device will hoist articles through a second-story window and deposit them on a vehicle. The invention is designed chiefly for use on motor trucks.

Mrs. Reynolds has not yet decided what to do with her invention, she says. The patent was granted under date of April 20.

Baltimore Man Invents Several Unique Devices

Pittsburg Courier

William L. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., has just completed the invention of a plaster machine, an oyster shucker, and a plate, knife, fork, spoon and cup combined.

Mr. Smith's device combining plate, knife, fork, spoon and cup in one is one of the most unique inventions of the present day. The inventor plans to present this combination to Senator Warren G. Harding, if Harding wins the presidency.

In all probability, the series of inventions which Mr. Smith has put out has made him to be possibly the only colored man in the world to invent so many useful appliances in one year.

Mr. Smith is stopping at the Hotel Masio on Fullereton street, during his stay in Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW HEATING FURNACE INVENTED BY MISS ALICE PARKER

1-17-20.

(New Jersey Observer, Jan 1, 1920) Montclair, N. J.—The Patent Office of the United States of America has granted letters patent for a new heating furnace to Miss Alice H. Parker. The patent was issued December 23, 1919.

Guardian

It is hoped that by this system houses will be heated as easily as they are now lighted.

The furnace is comparatively simple Gas is used for fuel instead of coal. The furnace embodies numerous hot-air ducts containing pilots and burners. The furnace is controlled by pull-chains remote from the furnace. Any room or set of rooms can be heated independently of the rest of the house. Provisions are made for mild and severe weather—one or more burners are used as necessary. When the furnace is perfected and connected with a thremostat there is nothing to do but light the pilots and the furnace will take care of itself.

DR. ROBINSO[illegible] GUILTY BY CHICAG[illegible]

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Dr. J. Elbert R[illegible]inson, described as "Chicago's Color[illegible] Ponzi," was found guilty by a jury to day of operating a confidence game Dr. Robinson, testimony showed claimed the American Car & Foundry Co. owed him $10,000,000 for infringement of patents for a "hard iron wheel," and that he had suits pending to collect the money.

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Inventions—1920

BALTIMORE MAN INVENTS SEVERAL UNIQUE DEVICES

William L. Smith of Baltimore, Md., has just completed the invention of a plaster machine, an oyster shucker and a plate, knife, fork, spoon and cup combined.

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Mr. Smith is stopping at the Hotel Masio on Fullerton street during his stay in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Invents Machine To Destroy Boll Weevil

The Savannah Tribune 4-24-20

(Associated Negro Press)

Augusta, April 17th—John A. Rhodes who is now a citizen of Augusta, but who was born and reared in Burke County, not far from Augusta has invented a machine for destroying the boll weevil. The machine is called "The Rhodes Economy Duster," and has been patented by the United States goverment. Its practicability and usefulness has been demonstrated in and around Augusta during the past several months, and the machine is pronounced by those who have seen it work to be the most wonderful thing yet patented to conquer the dreaded boll weevil.

Inventions - 1921.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JANUARY 19. 1921

'COME OUT AND BE LYNCHED!' IS NEGRO MOB CRY

200 Angry "Investors" Call on "Inventor" of Own Race After Stocks Deal.

OBJECT OF WRATH GLAD TO GET TO POLICE CELL

Authorities Allege $30,000 is Involved in Transfer of "Air Engine" Shares.

Two hundred angry Negroes surrounded the home of James Croker, 13857 Reynolds avenue, Tuesday evening and demanded that Croker show himself so that they might lynch him. So threatening did the crowd become that a hurry call was sent to police headquarters. The flyer in charge of Detective Thomas Wilson responded.

Croker could not be found in the house, but shortly afterwards was located on Hastings street, near Clinton, and while being driven to the station he told the officers, they said, he was glad to be locked up.

Says He Is "Inventor."

According to the police, Croker, who is 36 years old and gives his occupation as "inventor," became unpopular with members of his race because of a business deal said to involve a matter of around $30,000.

For some time Croker has had on exhibition the model of a compressed air engine which, he is said to have asserted, would revolutionize present power methods and for the patents on which he told the officers, they reported, he had been offred "millions."

To obtain funds with which to continue his experiments Croker is charged with having violated the Michigan "blue sky" law by offering for sale shares of stock in "The Croker Air Line company." This stock was not indorsed by the state securities commission, it is alleged. A warrant charging him with this offense was in the hands of the police when he was taken into custody Tuesday.

"Gave Away" Stock On Loans.

Explaining his plans, Croker is said to have told the police that he did not sell any of his company's stock, adding that he had "given away to his friends as security for loans of cash which they made to him." He said the "company" was building a factory in Idlewild, Mich.

Lately, those who are reported to have backed their faith in Croker's inventive genius with their money are said to have bcome disturbd at rumors that th inventor intended shortly to leave Detroit. These rumors became so insistent that a hot-headed delegation visitd the Croker home Tuesday to try and get their mony back. Th invntor is said to have quietly left by the back door.

Convicted On Similar Charge.

The police records show, the detectives said, that Croker was tried and convicted in Judge Jeffries's court some time ago on another "blue sky" charge and that he is at present out on probation.

Detective Frank Fraley said Thursday night that Croker has admitted to him that he had obtained some $10,000 in loans, but the police alleged that $30,000 is perhaps nearer the correct amount.

Croker will be taken to the office of the prosecuting attorney Wednesday morning to explain his side of the affair.

GARBAGE QUESTION SOLVED BY NEGRO

Savannah tribune 3/19/21

Youngstown, Ohio, March 16th (Associated Negro Press)—Solving the garbage question for cities, towns and villages is declared to have been put within reach by the invention of W. F. Page, a Negro, which provides for the converting of all kinds of waste material into a practical fertilizer. A stock company has been formed and is successfully operated under the direction of the Rev. W. D. Harper of this city.

GADSDEN, ALA. NEGRO INVENTS MINIATURE ENGINE FOR PARK AND AMUSEMENT SERVICE; ENGINE HAS THIRTY HORSE POWER AND CAN HAUL SIXTY PEOPLE

3/26/21 Times Plain Dealer

Gadsden, Ala., March 25.—On the outskirts of this city in a nine acre plat of land, will be found an innovation among America's new achievements among inventions.

As some one has wisely said, "If we do our work better than our fellow man, the world will make a beaten path to our door" This is true in the case of Mr. B. F. O'Bryant, who has invented a miniature steam engine for park and amusement service. Men and women who have heard of this wonderful invention are going out to this lonely spot and are being convinced of the ingenuity of a man who spent twenty years as a fireman on the A. G. S. railroad, and has now become and inventor of renown. The engine has all of necessary proclivities that goes to run the engines that pulls a string of freight or passenger cars and the number 3219 is ablazoned across its side, it runs on a track sixten inches wide and pulls four cars hauling ten passengers in each. It is a ten wheel concern with six drivtrs, and has a capacity of thirty horse power. One is very much delghted when he sees this little engine traveling at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour steaming as the larger engines that pulls the passenger trains, steam when going over a grade. Some time ago an amusement company in Birmingham offered to give to the owner and inventor, Mr. B. F. O'Bryant, 85 per cent of the gross earnings on a two years contract for the use of the engine in a white park, it was at this junction that this publication sent a representative to Gadsden to investigate the concern.

It was found on careful investigation that a corporation had been formed, capitalized at five thousand dollars and shares were being sold at fifty dollars per share, and that back in a remote spot on the outskirts of Gadsden, a Negro had nine acres of land with an invention that is looked upon by both white and black has one of the most wonderful of modern timts. Mr. O'Bryant in conversation with the Plain Dealer representative informed him that white and colored people who have seen this marvelous engine has offered to buy it on many occasions, and that his latest offer was three thousand dollars, not for his patent, but for the train. But stated that the purpose of the park amusemen company was to build engines for colored parks, where he was able to interest park owners. He invites the public to make a trip to Gadsden and view the train, take a ride and see it in

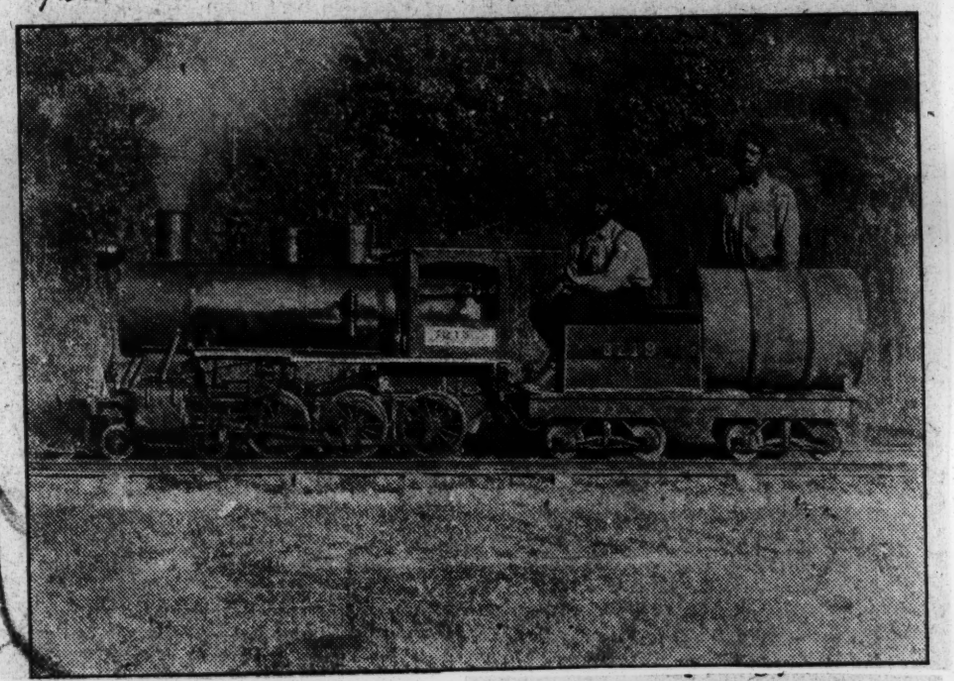
NEGRO INVENTORS

Negro World 3/26/21

Among the many inventions that have been submitted to us for inspection and use, and many of them registered and patented in the U. S. Patent Office, four are especially worthy of mention, and any one desiring to know more about them may write to the Director of Publicity and Propaganda, Mr. H. Vinton Plummer, and he will be pleased to communicate with him. Those referred to are the Perfect Day and Night Auto Signalling Device, by Mr. George B. Williams; the Message Transmitting Devices for Railways, by Mr. James R. Little, and the Dixon Sling Shot Gun and the Dixon Balloon Destroyer, by Mr. Paul Dixon.

MINIATURE ENGINE INVENTED BY MR. B. F. O'BRYANT OF GADSDEN, ALA. FOR AMUSEMENT SERVICE

Times Plain Dealer 3/26/21



NEGRO INVENTS BOLL WEEVIL PREVENTATIVE

Times Plain Dealer 4/2/21

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Red Oak, Ga., March 29—Farmers and others in College Park and Red Park and vicinity are expressing great interest in a boll weevil preparation invented by Jasper Arnold, a Negro farming tenant of W. W. Sigman, of College Park, who has "the papers" to show he raised eight bales of cotton on twelve acres last year, in a "boll weevil year," with not a trace of the pest to be seen on the plants or at the gin.

"I make it myself," says Jasper, "and I spray it on the plants with a machine I made myself—I was a blacksmith for a long time, and I can make almost anything."

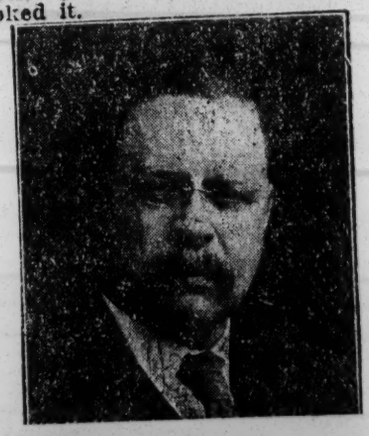
"This preparation is remarkable," stated B. E. Dewberry, of Red Oak, a prosperous planter. "I tested it out first to see if it injured vegetation. It did not, so I had it used on my place. I am frank to say I wouldn't have got my rent if it hadn't been for this preparation and its effective stopping of the boll weevil. I have seen it stop army worms in corn over-night." J. W. Tumlin and J. F. Lambert, of College Park, the latter a minister, signed testimonials of their own observation that Arnold's preparation was surprisingly effective. Homer Thanes, of Red Oak, who ginned most of Arnold's cotton, also signed a statement that he saw no evidences of the weevil in it. "I buy the stuff at the store," says Jasper, with a grin, "and make it up at my own house, and shoot the weevil with a gun I made myself—and he sure does die!"

MACBETH INVENTS A NEW MOVIE

Afro-American 4/15/21

Arthur L. Macbeth, well known local photographer, with studio on Pennsylvania Avenue, has invented a new moving picture machine which will show pictures in full light, even in an open park on a bright noon day.

Mr. Macbeth will discard the darkened room and claims to have an art so simple that all other motion picture scientists have overlooked it.



INVENTS "JOY PLANE" TO GIVE KIDDIES A THRILL

Chicago defender 4/23/21

Several years ago when William Hobard Dunn, 2204 Austin avenue, was employed as porter in a barber shop in the loop he saw gigantic aeroplanes whizzing through the air. Evenings when he was off duty, Dunn went to Grant Park, where an aviation meet was being held, to study the mechanism of the planes. He conceived the idea that a toy for children on this order would create a sensation. During his spare hours Dunn would experiment on designs by cutting pasteboard boxes into winged shaped flying planes.

He changed employment and became head of the check room at the University of Chicago. Students there saw his tiny paper flying model and advised him to have it patented. Dunn made application for patent through Attorneys Lancester & Alliume, Washington, D. C., and received it last week. His invention is known as the "Joy Plane," and is constructed with stiff paper, having a thin piece of wire to hold the wings together. By twisting the tail balance in various shapes the plane will glide in the air and perform the same spirals, loops and tail spins as a large aeroplane. It is small in size and can be folded to fit the coat pocket. Manufacturers of toys have already made him offers to place the invention on the market.

OIL JUST POURED FROM THIS NEGRO PONZI'S MOUTH

Chicago Tribune 6/20/21

Dupes Call Robinson Race's Best Arguer.

"The Society for the Suppression of Doctor Robinson" (formally known as the Independent club), which plans to restore thousands of dollars to victims of "Doc" Elbert R. Robinson, "Negro Ponzi," gained several scores of new members yesterday at a meeting in Colonial hall, 20 West Randolph street.

The purpose of the meeting was to prepare for the bankruptcy proceedings against the "doc," which will come up for hearing late this week before Referee Eastman. The session developed into an experience meeting soon after it was called to order by Peter Fortier, president.

Dr. George H. La Berge, a physician at 2745 West Thirty-eighth street, said he had been duped to the extent of $700.

Calls Him a Bunion Trimmer.

"It isn't very pleasant to admit that one has been robbed by this suave bunion trimmer from Nashville," he said, "but if we are all brave enough to stand the gaff we can put this fellow where he belongs."

"That's right," shouted a woman. "Oil just poured from that man's mouth when he told me about his patents and how he was going to get millions for all of us who helped him finance his suits."

Mrs. Sadie Duggan, who was elected a member of the executive committee, admitted that she had given Robinson $405 of her money.

"This colored Ponzi certainly is the best arguer of his race," she said. "When he got through talking to me I was convinced that I would be rich enough to live in luxury for the rest of my days."

Even Sues Henry Ford.

"Smooth?" interposed Edgar J. Schoen, attorney for the creditors. "He got $500 out of a shrewd business man in this town in less time than it would take me to borrow a nickel from a friend."

Additional claims against Robinson are expected to be filed today.

Robinson's method of securing funds has been to file suits against the government, the Chicago City Railways company, the American Car and Foundry company, and Henry Ford for amounts ranging between $50,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 for alleged infringements of patents on car wheels and rails he claims to own. He borrowed funds to the extent of $900,000 which he says he used in conducting the suits. He gave as security notes with interest amounting to as high as 3,000 per cent.

ST JOSEPH MO GAZETTE
JUNE 23, 1921

Local Negro Invents Block Signal Device

A block signal device has been invented by Robert H. Pennington, negro, 1409 Angelique street, and a patent has been applied for. The feature is a dial and danger light in the cab of the engine. The device is expected to be particularly satisfactory for use at curves, bridges and switches. Should a train be rounding a curve and another train be approaching from the opposite direction, the danger light would appear and the dial would indicate the distance between the two trains.

New York News 6/2/21

Gotham Chiropodist Makes Splendid Invention

The current issues of the country's leading medical scientific magazines are giving great praise to the splendid new invention of Dr. Chas. A. Greene who for eight years has been a successful practicing chiropodist in the heart of the Times Square Broadway district. Dr. Greene, whose offices are at 152 W. 45th street is a graduate pediatrist and has just received patent rights on his new improved sanitary case that is particularly adapted for the use of chiropody. One of its many advantages over the ones now in use, is a cleverly arranged sterilizer affording a bailing sterile solution before and all during and after operations. This will appeal to both practitioners and patients and promises to revolutionize the profession.

SOLOMON HARPER

New York Age

5/7/21

Inventor of Electric Signal Grain Control Device.

Solomon Harper, the inventor of an Electric Signal Grain Control Device, which is designed to prevent railroad collisions through block system, has gone to Syracuse as a government student for a specialized course in his professions.

A Negro Patentee.

"A new model machine gun which has several novel features has recently been perfected and patented by Clarene Gregg, a Negro of Kansas City, Mo. The gun will carry 1400 cartridges and can be fired without the immediate attention of the operator. Gregg is making arrangements to take the gun to Washington, where it will be inspected by army officials and if it meets the requirements it will be adopted for army use."

--The Associated Negro Press.

STUDENT INVENTS "SAFETY" DEVICE FOR AEROPLANES

Chicago Defender

Dr. Julian, West Indian, Attracts Attention of Flying Machine Companies

8/6/21

New York, Aug. 5.—Details of a new invention in airplane safety appliances invented by one of our group have recently been made public. The invention, said to be the best of its kind yet put out, has brought an offer of $300,000 from the Curtiss Airplane Company for the patent rights and one of $150,000 from the Gerni Airplane Company of Montreal.

Dr. H. Julian, a native of the British West Indies, now a resident of Montreal, Canada, where he is a student at McGill University, is the inventor. He is 24 years of age.

Description of Invention

The primary object of the invention is the provision of a safety appliance for airplanes so constructed as to prevent the machine from falling in case of engine trouble and thereby preventing resultant damage to the machine or injury to the occupants. Another object of the invention is the provision of a machine having a collapsible parachute attachment secured thereto and positioned preferably above, together with means for raising the said parachute attachment from inoperative to operative position.

A further object is the provision of a safety appliance for airplanes including a parachute attachment adapted to be secured thereto and which is normally disposed in closed position, together with a suitable fan or propeller adapted to raise the parachute mechanically to its extended position when desired, which will be comparatively simple and inexpensive to manufacture, reliable and efficient in use, and readily operated.

The operation of the device is as follows: In case of engine trouble or any other difficulties which would cause the machine to fall to the ground without control the motor is set in operation, which rotates the fan with sufficient rapidity to raise the parachute, and the speed of the fan is so controlled that the air driven against the under side of the parachute will allow the machine to descend gradually and without danger of injury to it or to the occupants.

KILLED IN A STEAM CAR.

Richmond Planet

I am scared of those cars, he said. When they get to going, you can't stop them. They can make ninety without half trying. Mr. Stanley got

N. Y. C. SUN
SEPTEMBER 12, 1921

Negro Discovered Ice Cream in 1816

New York Pastry Cook Invented Summer Delicacy.

A New Jersey politician is waging his campaign for election as freeholder or county commissioner or something like that with the "paramount issue" that his father invented the ice cream soda engraved on his cards. The Jersey man may have invented ice cream soda, but a New York negro pastry chef is said to have invented ice cream 105 years ago last month.

Sambo Johnson was the name of this great benefactor of the human race. For many years Sambo had a monopoly of the ice cream industry, as he closely guarded his secret. About all that is known of the discovery is that it was the result of an accident. Later, Sambo's rivals took up the manufacture and developed different flavors.

In Mr. Johnson's day ice cream was served in a plate and dished out with a spoon. The patent scoop and mixtures of colored juices and fruits are of comparatively modern application.

DENVER COL POST
NOVEMBER 3, 1921

Negro Made First

Ice Cream in 1816

The discoverer of ice cream is certainly entitled to his niche in the Hall of Fame and it is merely carelessness on the part of the millions, whose palates he tickled, that he is not there. Sambo Johnson, a colored man, made the first ice cream in New York City in the month of August, 1816. He was a pastry cook and for many years he kept his process a secret. Then some of his rivals learned how he made it and entered into active competition with him.

The flavoring and coloring were added later by some of these rivals who wanted to take his trade away from Sambo.

Inventions – 1921.

ALONZO A. MOORE IS A BARBADIAN

Negro—Barb

(Continued from page 1.)

about in any direction at will. It is expected to prove useful for equipping life-savers at bathing resorts.

In its wartime aspect the machine is to be equipped with a small yet ingenious device by which it is rendered capable of use while the operator is invisible—or practically so, only the head being out of water, the body and the entire machine being "hull down."

Alonzo A. Moore, the inventor, is a native of Barbadoes, about 40 years old, who followed the sea more than seven years and has been at work for about a similar length of time upon his device, which he recently patented. With him as incorporators of the Moore Swimming Machine Company are associated John S. R. Bourne, a Boston attorney; Judson T. Kent, a provision dealer in Boston, living at Winthrop, and Albert W. Stronach, a business associate of the latter, living in West Somerville.

How to Be Your Own Steamboat.

A swimming machine devised by Alonzo A. Moore of Winthrop, Mass., enables a person to paddle himself forward in the water with the minimum of exertion and the maximum of results. It has a small screw propeller, which is geared to pedals, operated by the feet of the swimmer. Floats attached to the apparatus aid in supporting the swimmer. As the device may be dissembled and folded into a compact bundle, it can be transported over land with ease. The machine, when folded, measures 28 inches long only and 17 inches high. It may be conveniently carried on board ship, ready for all emergencies. Numerous emergencies met by the inventor in the course of a sea career of 22 years prompted the development of the machine as a practical emergency apparatus, having vious advantages over a mere life erver without propelling apparatus.

Mr. Moore's Life.

born in Barbadoes, B. W. I. y 17, 1875. I first started in life in 1888, when I went cabin-boy. When I saw sea gulls and carey chicks in water, I wished I could be like and, as I thought, fly ashore and the ship again in the morning.

After making a few trips across the Gulf, I was told so much of deep water ships and Neptune, King of the Sea, by sailors and the cook (whom I went with as a boy), and one day I met Shanghai Charlie, the boarding house keeper by Fulton Ferry, N. Y. He told me he had a water chance for me at $10 per month, and as I was only getting $5, I took it, making a trip around the Horn and Cape of Good Hope.

My first sight of the albatross amazed me, to see how he could ride the sea, and I wished more and more that could be like him on the water. I studied the idea more.

In 1891, when bound for Dunkirk, France, as cook and steward, an awful experience in the English Channel befell us. Then I worked ashore for a time and again in 1906 went to sea.

In my experience off Cape Hatteras and Cape Horn I prayed for an opportunity to work out my idea. I made many trips to Porto Rico, studying and doing a little each trip. About 1908 I went to Porto Rico with a deck load of empty barrels, crossing the Gulf (a great experience for a cook), I could see from fore and aft my device at all times. On our return we stopped at Grand Turk for salt and I could see how my device would prove of value when completed.

BEAUMONT NEGRO INVENTS VALUABLE EXCAVATING MACHINE

Nashville Globe 8/12/21

Alfread Neal a citizen of Beaumont, invents machine for heavy excavating, called the Kangaroo Shovel.—It works successfully and does the work of fifty men.—Machine is given trial on Beaumont's million dollar hotel.

On Monday morning crowds gathered at the new hotel site to see the Kangaroo shoval make its initial tryout. It was soon learned that Alfred Neal, a Beaumonter, was the inventor, which caused more attention to be attracted.

The shovel performed the work of fifty pick up shovel men. Its inital trial was a success, and now the fifty man-power shovel is busy excavating the earth for the new million dollar hotel.

The long line of wagon teams that are in waiting for their turn to haul away the dirt are quickly loaded by Neal's shovel, and no time is lost in moving it away from the foundation.

Neal is in charge of the machine, and is a master of mechanism. He handles the machine with dexterity as the earth is lifted from the pit below.

C. S. Lambie, contractor, has awarded the entire contract of excavating to the inventor of the Kangaroo shovel.

In the mechanism of the machine there is a cam, devised by Neal, that causes the machine to take a step forward every time it automatically loads up full of dirt.—The Beaumont (Texas,) Monitor.—Oklahoma Sun.

THREE MEDICINES PATENTED

Nashville Globe

Inventions 9/30/21

NASHILLE FIRM SECURES THE GOVERNMENT'S PERMISSION

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS SHOWS VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD

Six medicines patented and registered in the United States Patent Office are now being manufactured by a local concern here in Nashville. The chemical analysis of these medicines show a remarkable discovery, as it is said that up to this time nothing that has been put upon the market equals them in their healing power.

Mr. H. C. Blackburn, who has spent thirty years in practical chemistry, is the discoverer of these six remedies. They opened a factory in the Odd Fellows Hall building at 447 4th Ave., North. Already they are occupying five rooms. They are manufacturing and turning out in large quantities these drugs. The United States Government, it is said, has given permission, and the patent which was secured some six or eight months ago, has been registered in the District of Columbia. The proprietor of the partnership has refused to launch a big corporation, as they claim that they are only manufacturing on a small scale, and ta the proper time when the public has been convinced of the power and the usefulness of these three drugs, they will launch a big corporation, open a factory and give employment to hundreds of people. Men and boys, women and girls, irrespective of their illness, are to be given one of these three. In a conversation with a Globe representative this week, the inventor and discoverer, who is extremely modest, said he would place his medicine by the side of any on the market and if it fails to effect a cure and give relief quicker than any other, he would not accept one penny for it, and make no charges for the treatment.

The six named include the following:

Wonderful Discovery for Erysipelas.
Wonderful New Life Tonic.
Wonderful Female Tonic.
Wonderful Cough Syrup.
Wonderful Liniment.
Wonderful Wash.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
OCTOBER 5, 1921

YOUNG NEGRO INVENTS SELF-STARTER FOR PLANES

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Oct. 5.—Douglas Warner colored, twenty-three years old, of this city, has received a patent for the invention of a self-starter to be applied to airplane motors.

It is similar in operation to that of an automobile starter, being worked by the foot pedal. The starter mechanism is attached to the motor and connected with the propeller hub. When the foot pedal is pressed the starter turns the propeller, which in turn starts the motor.

PHILADELPHIA FAIR SHOWS NEGRO INVENTIONS.

Dallas Tex. Express 11/5/21

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3.—The model of a machine for sewing the sole and uppers together, invented by Jan E. Matzeliger, a Negro, who once worked as a cobler here, and from which a corporation now capitalized at $25,000,000 grew, is being shown at the Commercial Museum.

It is among 1300 devices upon which patent papers have been issued to Negro men and women, the exhibition of which began yesterday at the museum in connection with the autumn fair conducted by Philadelphia Colored persons.

A number of the inventions are the work of Granville T. Woods, of New York, a Negro, who has been granted fifty-five patents. Henry E. Baker, assistant examiner of patents, explained the exhibit.

A pageant depicting native dances and songs of Africa—the songs written centuries ago, showing a marked similarity to the modern jazz music of American dance halls—took place. F. Grant Gilmore said American ragtime and jazz airs find their motives in African dance music.

PHILADELPHIA FAIR PUTS MANY INVENTIONS ON EXHIBITION

Chicago Whip 11/12/21

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MACBETH GETS A DAY LIGHT MOVIE PATENT

Baltimore Md. Afro-American 11/18/21

Government Grants Him Exclusive Rights To Novel And Revolution Invention

INCORPORATION PLANNED

Capitalization Set At Quarter Of A Million;— First Theater Here

Final patents were granted by the patent office in Washington this week to Arthur L. MacBeth, 1030 Pennsylvania Avenue, giving him exculsive rights to his invention of a daylight moving picture theater.

The chief feature of Mr. MacBeth's invention is that it will enable moving pictures to be shown in the open air in the day time, making it unnecessary to have darkened theaters for this purpose. The same films used in ordinary moving picture machines are employed, but the moving picture machine is placed behind the screen in front of the audience instead of the position it occupies now in the moving picture theaters.

Mr. MacBeth had been working on this invention for fifteen years before he finally perfected it and made his first application for patent several years ago. He plans to form a company to erect open air theaters all over the country with a capitalization of a quarter of million dollars. The first theater it is said, will be erected in Baltimore.

Inventions-1922

N. Y. C. SUN
JANUARY 10, 1922

...gro Invents Rat Trap He Can Sell for $25,000

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—That castles in the air sometimes settle down on earth in good reinforced concrete is proved in the case of Allen Dixon, a 57 year old elevator man of this city.

A little while ago Dixon turned his hand to fashioning a rat trap out of some old baling wire just to pass the time of day. Later he got a patent on it and now he is negotiating as to whether he will take $25,000 in cash for the patent rights or a paltry $5,000 down with a royalty of 5 cents on every trap sold.

Which also goes to prove the truth of Emerson's remark, that the man who builds a better rat trap than any one else will have the world clamoring at his door—even though he lives in Nashville.

INVENTOR OF A WIRE RAT TRAP OFFERED $25000

Baltimore Md.

Tennessee Man's Imagination, Plus Rusty Bailing Wire, Inspired Him To Wealth

Afro-American

WAS ELEVATOR MAN

1/13/22

White Firm Also Offers $5,000 Down And Five Cents on Each Trap Sold

New York City, Jan. 12.—Imagination plus rusty bailing wire was the combination Allen Dixon has used to put himself on the highway to fortune.

Mr. Dixon who is 57 years old is employed as an elevator man in a white department store in Nashville. If his plans go through in five years he will have enough money to buy out the department store and run it himself.

To most persons baling wire is simply wire, but to Dixon, looking at all the rusty wire going to waste from bales of hay shipped into Nashville, rusty wire was rat traps. He pulled some wire off a bale, experimented with it and—got a patent.

Hard & Hart, No. 100 Fifth avenue, are negotiating for permission to sell the patent right. Mr. Hardy admits the Negro will probably make a lot of money. He is said to have received already an offer of $25,000 in cash, or $5,000 down and 5 cents royalty on every trap sold.

Dixon said he patented his trap last July. Just to show how much rats liked it, he said, he entered two on a competition at the Commercial Club in Nashville, and in one night caught twenty-six rats in the big one and fifteen in the small one. Only one other trap entered caught any rats, and that got only one.

Dixon said he had other inventions that ought, to pay him better than this one. He did not know whether he would keep his job after he got his money, but he would have to do something for he had worked too long to be able to quit.

HIS PATH WAS WORN ENOUGH.

Kansas City Mo. Sun.
1/21/22

Negro With "Better Mouse Trap" Preferred Cash to Royalty.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 7.—With a trap crudely fashioned from rough wire, taken from hay bales, Allen Dixon, 56-years-old, has verified literally the familar prophecy of fame and fortune for the man who can make a better mouse trap, with the world beating a path to his door.

For the patent rights, a New York firm has contracted to pay him $25,000 in cash, or $5,000 and 5 ments royalty on each trap sold. Dixon declares unanimously in favor of taking it all now in "cash money."

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
JANUARY 22, 1922

Colored Boy Invents Match Scratcher

A handy little accessory is being put on the market, and it is so useful and simple that it is a wonder that it was not patented long ago. It is a match scratcher that fits on a spoke of the driving wheel and enables the driver to light his "smokes" without taking his hands off the wheel.

It took a garage boy of chocolate hue way down in Mississippi to invent this useful little aid to automobilists. He noticed that drivers frequently marred up the finish of cars in striking matches, and without saying anything to any one he worked on his contrivance for several months, and finally placed one on the driving wheel of the car of his employer, Lew Warren.

"DOC" ROBINSON'S CASE TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

Chicago Defender
3/11/22

As a [illegible] interest of Elbert R. Robinson, inventor of the composite car wheel, the case has been carried before the United States supreme court. Attorneys G. C. Adams and Andrew Jackson presented the case for the purpose of appealing from the decision of the Illinois supreme court.

Litigation over these interests has been in process for a number of years. Various charges of theft of certain rights from the inventor have been made, and counter charges of dishonesty in the disposition of investor's moneys in propagation schemes.

WHO FIRST ATE ICE CREAM.

Ice cream was first mentioned, although not perhaps by that name, by Marco Polo, who visited Japan in the thirteenth century. He brought back tales of winter and milk ices which were then among the delicacies known to the people of the east.

In the sixteenth century occurred mention of the delectable compound in connection with Catherine de Medici, who introduced frozen fruit juices from Italy to France. Later her son employed a social chef to invent new kinds of ices, the latter installing a shop for the sale of what we may suppose to have been "ice cream" to the aristocracy.

There is an account of a wonderful banquet given by Louis IV of France at which was laid before each guest a gilt cup containing apparently an egg, supposed to represent those presented at Easter. But to the surprise of the guests it was found to be "a delicious sweetmeat, cold and compact as marble."

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
MAY 7, 1922

NEGRO INVENTS NEW RAIL JOINT

Experts Praise New Joint; Model on Exhibit at Convention.

Did you ever lie in a Pullman berth trying to sleep, or sit in a day coach and have your nerves worn to a frazzle by the constant click-click, click-click, click-click of the car wheels passing over rail joints? Every delegate to the Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, to open here Monday, can tell you about that click-click noise.

Back in 1909-10, John White, a negro, was porter on a Pullman. That click-click worried him. Several train wrecks occurred during his career as a Pullman porter, because of the rail spreading at the joints. In fact, authorities say that three-fourths of all derail wrecks are caused by faulty rail joints. It got on John's nerves to the extent that he quit his job.

He tried several occupations, including ice house work and caring for a country club lawn, until finally he became third chief assistant in a Houston saloon. That was in 1911.

o o o

Dreamed of New Rail Joint.

Even as a saloon porter, John recalled visions of Pullman days and the click-click noise. One night, according to John's own statement, he went to sleep in the saloon and dreamed of faulty rail joints, and in his dream he conceived a way to improve these joints and make them safe. He awoke the next morning and, tearing a slat off a whiskey box, whittled out a model of his rail joint. He placed it in an envelope, mailed it to Washington, and in the course of a year, had it patented.

Now John is in imminent danger of becoming a rich man because of his dream.

o o o

Model Is on Exhibition.

A model of the rail joint will be demonstrated to all delegates to the convention of B. of L. F. & E. It is at present in charge of R. T. Coffman of Houston, an engineer on the Gulf Coast Lines. Mr. Coffman, with D. R. Beatty, is financing the development of the rail joint.

The joint itself is simple enough. It does away with the present fish plate and the rail ends are tied together by a dovetail or mortise and only two bolts are used to hold them. If the two bolts are taken entirely out, the joint is as solid and safe as ever. The rail can not spread at the joint, can not bend over or become loose.

John White, the inventor, is married and lives at 2007 Stevens Street. He has been an engineer in the ...atty Building for several years.

Cyclist, Rain and Oilcloth + Brains = Money

Chicago Defender
3/25/22

Philadelphia, Pa., March 24.—His inherent distaste for wetness coupled with [illegible] motorcycling, will probably be the cause of William H. Nixon, 1431 South 22nd street, coming into a fortune.

Nixon has invented what he describes as "a garment to be used by motorcyclists, an apron for exposure and outdoor use." In fact, it is a garment for every purpose. The copyrighted name of the article is "A Garment Protection for Cyclists," and is on exhibition and sale at 1431 South 22nd street.

Motorcycling is Nixon's hobby, and several times he has been caught in rainstorms. Like a cat he has a violent dislike for a drenching, so he gave considerable time and thought to an idea whereby he could continue to enjoy motorcycling without the accompanying inconvenience of being soaked.

He first conceived of the idea of using an oilcloth contraption, a sort of an apron to prevent the extremities from getting wet, and finding that the idea worked, he experimented further and at last made a perfected affair which he has trademarked, and for which he has submitted an application for a patent. The trademark for the article is Nirub, with a duck in a triangle, illustrating the old saying, "Like water off a duck's back."

Call Publishers
Gets Three Claims
on Novel Invention

Cleveland Call
7-29-22

GARRETT A. MORGAN

Of the numerous worthwhile inventions this country can boast of there is perhaps none on the market answering to as broad a demand as the one recently invented by G. A Morgan. The invention is a traffic signal transcending, by far, anything of its kind anywhere in the world.

The signal is somewhat on the order of the semaphore, except that it is doubly so. When the arms are down and directing traffic one way and holding it at a standstill the other, there is no danger of part of the traffic starting before that which is on the move has cleared the way. For one turn of the handle by which it is operated throws all four of the arms, which front north, south, east and west, straight up, showing "Stop" four ways until the moving traffic has passed. Another turn of the handle and the arms fall in the direction the traffic is to go, holding it at stop in the opposite directions. At each turn of the handle a gong sounds to attract attention.

If a theft should be committed or the fire department come rushing through, the operator would simply have to throw the arms straight up and press on the button of a major

gong to stop traffic and pedestrians for four square blocks.

The U. S. Patent Office admits this to be the greatest invention of its kind on record and has granted the inventor three claims on it, with three others pending.

PATENTS AUTO BRAKE

Guardian—Boston Mass

JAMES WHITTAKER'S DEVICE IS TO STOP AUTOS QUICKLY AND SAVE LIFE—COLORED MAN OF HUMBLE OCCUPATION HAS INVENTIVE TALENT.

James Whittaker, of 29 Highland Park avenue, Roxbury, has received word from the United States Patent office in Washington, D. C., that favorable action is to be taken in regard to his application for a patent on an emergency brake for automobiles. 7-29-22

The device is an entirely original one and the inventor claims that with its use an automobile traveling at a speed of 50 miles an hour can be brought to a complete stop in absolute safety within a distance of 30 feet.

The brake includes a screw shaft and shoe made of hemp and steel wire which clamps under the rear wheels and lifts them off the ground. The wheels are then locked into position and the machine brought to a stop. The brake is worked by pressing a small lever on the control board.

Mr. Whittaker built a small model with which he carried out his experiments to test the practicability of the idea.

He is now working on a scheme for a life saving fender to be placed on the front of automobiles. It is made of rope, steel, and rubber and is small and inconspicuous so that it does not harm the appearance of the car. The fender is designed to either pick a person up or throw them to one side without injury in event of their being struck.

Negro Patents New Type of Motor Wheel

Pittsburg Dispatch

6-18-22

A wheel which the inventor claims will make riding in a motor car as easy as riding in an aeroplane, has been perfected by Neale Moore Robinson, a Kansas City, Kansas, Negro. His patent from the United States Bureau of Patents arrived at his home 2201 N. Third street, this week.

The wheel, according to Robinson's claims, is a perfection of the spring system upon which motor car engineers have worked for years. The general construction of the invention is a wheel within a wheel. Eight springs will surround the axle of the car, giving a spring at the axle.

The main feature of the wheel, the inventor says are the fact that no rubber tires are needd. Hitting an obstacle as large as a brick will not bend by the person sitting in the car, Robinson says. Robinson worked the invention out during the last two years.

Atlanta Georgian

Device Is Invented By a Negro For Locomotives

10/10/22

JULIETTE, Ga., Oct. 9.—A device to regulate the light of a locomotive headlight has been invented by Anderson Redding, negro farmer near here, and patent will be applied for. It has been tested and works satisfactorily. The device is to prevent the rays of the locomotive headlight from leaving the track when the engine approaches a curve. Just before the engine goes around a curve the device works automatically and the light stays on the track, instead of being switched off. Redding has patented a number of inventions, including a cotton chopper.

NEGRO INVENTOR HAS LOCOMOTIVE SAFETY DEVICE

Atlanta Constitution

Juliette, Ga., October 8.—(Special.)—A device to regulate the light of a locomotive headlight has been invented by Anderson Redding, negro farmer of near here, and patent for the invention will be applied for soon. Redding says the device has been tested and works satisfactorily.

The device is for the purpose of preventing the light of the locomotive headlight from leaving the track when the engine approaches a curve. Just before the engine goes around the curve the device works automatically and the light stays on the track instead of being switched off. The light is reflected around the curve before the train reaches the curve and, in this way, will prevent accidents, according to Redding.

Redding has had patented a large number of inventions, including a cotton chopper, and expects to patent several new inventions soon.

INVENTS "SAFETY" CHECKS

Afro-American

Los Angeles Man Invents Plan To Overcome Errors In Writing Checks On Banks

10/27/22

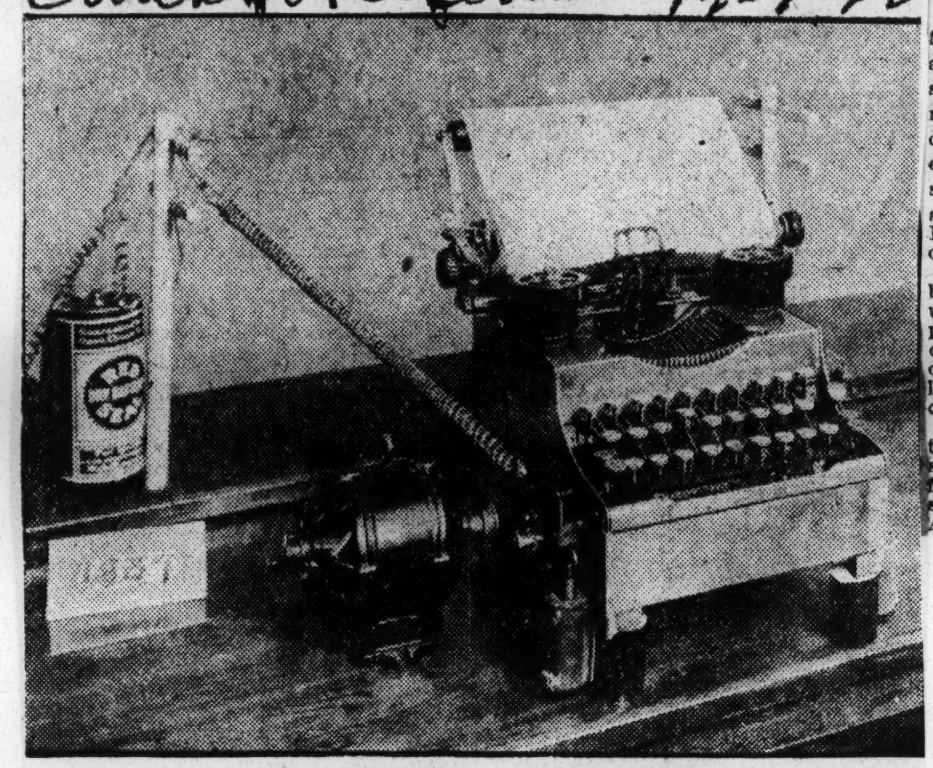
Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26.—There will be no more return checks "account insufficient funds" if the dream of Morris Harris, inventor of the Harris Safety-First Check System, comes true and he receives from the United States Government the copyright and patent for which he has applied.

The safety method by Harris consists of a coupon attachment which must appear on each check to assure the person receiving it that the amount of the check is on deposit at the bank indicated. The coupon bears a serial number furnished by the bank and is given the depositor in various denominations for use on checks to be drawn. The "Safety-First" method, according to Harris, will prevent one from overdrawing by check, because when there are no coupons on hand, there are no funds in the bank to the credit of the check maker.

Baltimore Md.

The World's Greatest Mechanical Surprise

Chicago Defender 12-3-22



THE WARMICK TYPE-O-PHONE

A machine which promises to revolutionize the telephonic and telegraphic world has recently been invented by Henry W. Warmick. The instrument is similar in appearance to the ordinary typewriter and as simple in operation. It is called the "TYPE-O-PHONE" and does just what its name implies—records at the other end of the wire, whether it be one or thousands of miles away, an exact duplicate of the message the sender writes on the machine before him. If the one to whom the message is sent happens not to be there at the time, he finds upon his return the typewritten message awaiting him. It can readily be seen what a valuable contribution Henry W. Warmick has made to the world.

Henry Warmick

But who is Henry W. Warmick? The story of this young man's life reads like a page out of Aesop's fairy tales. Born in Springfield, Ohio, some thirty-five years ago of parents too poor to give him even a common school educaiton, he began at an early age to shift for himself, knocking about the country doing odd jobs until he finally landed in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he opened a shoe shining parlor. During all this time, however, he had something on his mind besides shining. He wrote scenarios, songs, invented and patented several articles universally used, and then came his crowning effort, the "Type-o-phone," the machine that has set the electrical world to talking.

Realizing that no matter how good or essential the product might be, capital and lots of it would be required to put the thing over, he first sought to interest moneyed men of his own group in the project, but meeting with only partial success, he turned to his white friends and quickly gathered about him such sterling, far-seeing, energetic and financially capable men as H. B. Thompson, now president and treasurer of the new company, who has served in high executive positions with several of the leading railroads of the country and is an expert on telegraphy; W. B. MacBean, secretary, is connected with the S. and M. Freightage company, a Chicago concern of some magnitude; Paul Battaglia, vice president, is identified with a motor company well known throughout the country. Messrs. Clarence L. Lynn and Sidney B. Hurless are business men who have put over many large and prosperous concerns and they feel, as do all concerned, that the "Type-o-phone" can and will eventually be in every home and business house in the land. It has no competition, is unique in construction, is simple to work, its uses are innumerable, and all who have witnessed its perfect operation at the general offices of the company, 3457 Indiana avenue, claim it is the last word in inventions up to date. Too much praise cannot be showered on the inventor, Henry W. Warmick.—Advertisement.

AMATEURS TO TEST RADIO.

New York Times 11-25-22

English to Make First Attempt Tonight to Span the Atlantic.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—The first attempt ever made by a British amateur wireless station to send messages across the Atlantic Ocean will be made tomorrow night beginning at 8 o'clock and lasting until 1 A. M., Eastern Standard Time, when a new English station using 1,000 watts of power will attempt to establish communication with Hiram Percy Maxim's station in this city.

Although American amateurs have been heard in England, Government regulations abroad have made replies impossible. However, the Wireless Society of Manchester, England, has just received special permission from the English Post Office Department to operate on 270 meters, with the call letters TMS.

The British station will begin calling the Maxi mstation at 8 o'clock and as soon as its signals are acknowledged from this side it will begin sending messages for this country, addressed to the American Radio Relay League.

Inventions— 1923.

LATEST WORD IN JAIL BEDS INVENTED BY MAJOR J. B. LOVING

Upper left, bed invented by Maj. J. B. Loving. .At right is the inventor, showing old steel "slat's" cut through. Above his is knife made to tobacco can. Below are knives made of parts of beds.

Can't Break Couch Up to Make Weapons for Use in Escape

Los Angeles, Cal., July 19. (Special)—Beds are supposed to be used only for sleeping purposes.

However, this is not the total extent of their versatility.

They can be used to make knives, daggers, razors, saws and chisels, and a number of other things besides being a mere parking place for the human form.

The versatility of the bed has been several times impressed upon the minds of the custodians of the County Jail, and the fact that they could be converted into so many tools and weapons impelled Major J. B. Loving, brother of the famous bandmaster, chief inspector of the Los Angeles County Jail, to invent the latest and last word in jail beds. It is a bed and nothing moore. And the magnificent new County Jail, when it is complete, will be equipped with beds developed from the major's 21 years' experience in handling beds and prisoners at the local jail.

GET BIG INDORSEMENT

One might say that the new bed has the endorsement of press, public and pulpit. Earnest Russell, the writer, who is in for passing worthless checks, recommends it above the iron-latticed affair. "Little Phil" Alguin says it is one of the best jail beds he ever slept in, while Herb Wilson says that while there are other beds he prefers and would remove himself to if possible, still it is the best bed he has had in the 18 months he has spent as one of Major Loring's prize guests.

The old jail beds were made of interwoven steel straps that after a little time would sag in the middle, and after a night's us would mark out the anatomy of the sleeper into a neat checkerboard design.

A clever man could break a piece seven or eight inches in length from one of these straps and by a little careful rubbing against the steel walls of the cells and the use of several pieces of string for a handle convert it into a dangerous weapon A prisoner at one time had converted a piece of his bed into a saw and had sawed entirely through one of the cell bars before detection.

ANGLE IRON BRACES

These knives could be improvised without the knowledge of the jailors and several were found on prisoners but yesterday.

The bed invented by the major is made of angle iron braces and sheet steel There is nothing to be broken off or removed. It does not sag, and as Herb Wilson pointed out, vermin can not find a hiding place in the cracks because there are none.

The new beds are now generally installed throughout the county jail, and the new jail will be equipped entireily with them. Major Loving has applied for a federal patent, and expects to install the new type of bed in a number of the leading prisons throughout the country.

Inventions — 1923.

WATER AND OIL IS COMBINED IN NEW FUEL BURNER DEVICE

Employe of Colored Garage Company Has Perfected Wonderful Steam Heating Plant.

Down at the Hudson River Garage, 214 West 63th street—which is the largest garage owned by a Negro in New York and probably in the world— is a short and stocky German engineer, Joseph W. Prosser, who has been experimenting for three years on a new fuel burner, which he had hoped to perfect for the manufacture of a steam automobile truck.

In his experiment he found that the burner could be put to a larger use that of generating steam for heating a building or for power at much lower cost than coal or ordinary oil or gas burning devices.

About a year ago he had his new burner installed in the furnace of the six story building which the garage occupies, and all this season he had been heating this building at a very low cost, giving a better grade of heat with very little trouble.

This burner is made by taking a stream of water from the faucet in the building and permitting it to enter the coiled tubing, which is placed on bricks in the grate of the furnace. This tubing forms a two stage retort. The water is first converted into steam; then, in the second stage, it is converted into its component gases by being heated to 900 degrees Fahrenheit. This expanded volume is then automatically driven through a siphon jet under a predetermined pressure, which picks up a quantity of fuel oil, about half of the amount of water permitted to enter the coil, atomizing the oil very fine and immediately vaporizing the atoms of oil when the natural affinity of gases prompt an instant assimilation. Hence combustion.

A New Metal Alloy.

The flame from this combustion is so hot that ordinary metal cannot stand it, so for a long time metals had to be experimented with, and finally a new metal alloy was found to be satisfactory for this special purpose. The use of this metal for combustion purposes is controlled by the inventor and his associates. This system of combustion offers a positive conservation unknown to combustion engineers in the past, by holding the whole volume of fire in the furnace and not permitting it to escape up the stack flue, thereby saving about 80 per cent of heat formerly lost.

Engineers from the White Star Line, the Edison Company, and several other large companies have visited the garage and all of them declare that this system of heating may revolutionize present methods of heating and generating power.

Satisfied that his invention is now perfected, the inventor, with A. J. Moran, president of the garage corporation, has organized a company for the manufacture of the new fuel burner, known as the Automatic Siphon Fuel Burner Corp. J. W. Prosser is president; A. J. Moran, vice-president; E. G. Snow, who is president of the Home Fire Insurance Company, one of the largest fire insurance corporations in the country, is the treasurer of the new corporation, and J. J. Moore is the secretary.

The Automatic Siphon Fuel Burner Corporation is now negotiating for a plant or a site for a plant and will begin the commercial manufacture of the burner in the near future.

Invention—1923

The Athens (Georgia) Herald informs us: "Anderson Redding, a Negro farmer, has invented a device to regulate the light of a locomotive headlight. The device has been tested and works satisfactorily. There is no doubt but that his idea denotes great ingenuity and while it may be improved upon, it is a starter in the right direction.

Opportunity, January 1, 1923

INVENTS AUTO GUARD

The Guardian

BOSTON, COLORED MAN INVENTOR OF GREAT DEVICE TO PREVENT FATAL ACCIDENTS FROM AUTOMOBILES — STOCK FOR SALE—

Boston, Mass.

An automobile guard, guaranteed to save life and prevent the killings daily occurring, has been invented by James Whitaker, a Boston man, and is soon to be placed on the market.

So many persons, many of them children, have been killed by being unable to get out of the path of an on-coming automobile that Mr. Whitaker, who lives at 29 Highland park, Roxbury, gave his thought to a means of preventing fatalities. The result is his invention, over which autoists and safety societies are enthusing.

The device is produced in lines that will add to the beauty of any car to which it is fitted, and a corporation has been formed for immediate manufacture. Mr. Whitaker is the president of this concern and Samuel L. Asner of 76 Peterborough Street, is the treasurer. Temporary offices have been established at 365 Washington Street.

MACHINE DESIGNER AT FORD'S

Highland Park, Mich., Jan. 12.—Clement C. Johnson, the only Race machine designer of Ford's Highland Park plant, with his wife and three children, motored to Lima, Ohio, and spent the Christmas holidays with Mr. Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, 119 West Eureak street. Mr. Johnson graduated from Michigan Agricultural college, June, 1918, from the mechanical engineering department, and besides his work at Ford's, he is a member of the school board of district No. 11, Wayne county, Mich. Mr. Johnson has been at Ford's since April, 1919, and has an enviable record.

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1-20-23

JACK JOHNSON TURNS TO MANUFACTORNING

Norfolk Virginia

Has Invented An Automobile Mechanic's Wrench And Organized A Company To Make And Market It.

1/27/23

Norfolk Journal

New York, N. Y.—Jack Johnson, the famoust pugilist, has retired from his theatrical activities and will enter into the manufacturing business. Jack is the inventor of an automobile mechanic's wrench, which, it is said, has been approved by many prominent automobile men as a new and practical tool.

Just

The J. A. J. Corporation has been formed, with the ex-pugilist as the president, to manufacture and market the new tool on a large scale. Incorporation papers for this concern have been filed with the State Corporation Commission, it is said.

The company is captalized at $500,000 and occupies temporary offices at 245 West Forty-seventh street. Plans have been drawn for the erection of a manufacturing plant in Long Island, New York.

It is stated that the wrench is an inexpensive product to manufacture considering the quality of steel and the careful workmanship that goes into it, but in order to make the tool in quantity productions it is thought that the concern will offer stock for sale to the public.

Associated with Jack Johnson in the enterprise are: Sol. Coleman, Max Rogers, Johnson's theatrical agent and Abe Coleman.

JAMES A. WHITTAKER
Who made the remarkable auto guard invention.

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'DOC' ROBINSON IS FREE; PARDON GRANTED

Chicago Daily

"Doc" Elbert R. Robinson, well known on the South Side as the "wheel man," is again free on Chicago streets after four months' incarceration at Joliet. Robinson was sentenced to jail upon conviction of charges of operating a confidence game. According to Robinson, he simply accepted loans with which to prosecute suits for infringements on a patent which he now has pending in several courts.

He was pardoned by Governor Small after it had been shown that Robinson had no doubt been the victim of many imposters with respect to his patent. Bishop A. J. Carey is said to have been one of those influential in persuading the Governor to pardon Robinson. He based his plea largely on the age of the veteran inventor, it is said.

COLORED MAN GRANTED PATENT ON INVENTIO

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—G W. Turner of this city, formerly of Cleveland, has been granted a patent for an improvement on incandescent light bulbs.

Press Cleveland Plain Dealer

Mr. Turner has perfected an improvement whereby the glass bulb can be used until broken. The metal top of the bulb is so made that it can be screwed off from the bulb and new wires can be put in whenever they burn out. As it is now, the bulb is no good when the wires burn out, so by this new invention the only cost will be the inserting of more wires, which can be done at a very small cost, according to Turner's statement.

GETS PATENT ON NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT BULB

Inventor Also Has Several Other Valuable Patents To His Credit

Washington Gazette

The Patent Office this week granted a patent to George Washington Turner for an improvement in incandescent electric lamps. Mr. Turner's patent if commercialized, will revolutionize the manufacture of incandescent lamps.

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Just what disposition Mr. Turner will make of this patent is not known as yet.

Mr. Turner is the inventor of several mechanical improvements among which is an automatic fan that winds up like a clock and runs from a spring instead of electric current.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUNE 7, 1923

INVENTOR INSISTS ON BEING ARRESTED

Negro Wanted Publicity on How All His Ideas for Years Have Been Stolen.

Patrolman James Delaney of the Oak street station was approached yesterday by a neatly dressed negro, who said he desired to be arrested.

"What's the big idea?" queried the patrolman. "What you been doing?"

"I have a matter to place before the public and I consider that the best way to do it.

"Sorry, can't do a thing for you today."

The patrolman had barely resumed his beat wh enthere was a sound of breaking glass. Turning, he caught sight of the triumphant stranger dancing in glee over the shattered bits of a small medicine b ottle he had thrown to the sidewalk. "Guess you'll have to arrest me now, Mr. Officer. Isn't that disorderly conduct?"

"Lucky you thought of it. Guess I can take you along now. Come on."

When arraigned before Magistrate Rutenberg in Tombs Court the prisoner gave his name as George Bryan, an inventor, staying temporarily at 140 West Forty-second street. He had himself arrested, he said, because he desired to place before the public a statement concerning his experiences at the hands of various attorneys, the police of Detroit, the Bar Association of New York, the United States Patent Office and the War Department and the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The statement set forth in the form of an affidavit that he was the inventor of several appliances, including an automatic drop step for cars, a device for turning automobiles around without the necessity of backing them, an identification system for use in proving the absolute ownership of automobiles, a stop-and-go street signal, a torpedo guard for vessels and a compartment gas bag for dirigible balloons.

Regarding the automobile device, the inventor asserts he was mulcted by his attorney, who failed to file application for the patent after having accepted the fee for performing that service. He laid the matter before the Bar Association, he says, and that body notified him they were considering his case and that they would let him know when they were ready to take his testimony. That, he says, was twelve years ago, and he is still awaiting the notification.

The other inventions, according to the affidavit, have met with one mishap or another; various persons have proclaimed their interest in his welfare, particularly the welfare of his inventions, only to lose this interest soon after they had availed themselves of the data. Shortly thereafter, in nearly every case, according to the affidavit, the inventions have appeared under some name other than his own. For his twenty-five years of effort, Bryan says, he has not received one penny of remuneration.

In concluding his affidavit, he says: "I am 47 years of age. I have a continuous sick record that goes back to the time when I was 10 years old. During the last2 thirty-seven years I have been taking medicines and going to doctors and hospitals; in my late years I have endeavored to do carpentry work and that of an electrician, but in 1919 I suffered a nervous breakdown.

"I want my friends to know that in case I do not regain my strength, and in case I have to go to a poorhouse or die in the gutter, that it is not because I did not try to look out for a healthless day. I have to this end, spent twenty-five years in endeavoring to effect patent on those inventions. Some of my devices are now on the market, and I have not received a penny from them.

"Now I hold papers and photographs of drawings and inventions which I am willing to submit to investigation. I was not selfish with my invention as on one or more occasions took partners in with me to try to effectuate the putting of my inventions on the market. I endeavored to interest Mr. Rockefeller and also Mr. Gould; I was told that Mr Gould would see me after his return from Europe, but a sad accident happened and I lost that chance."

Magistrate Rytenberg dismissed Bryan under suspended sentence, advising him to find other means of getting his complaint before the public.

NEW ANGLE TO WRIGLEY SUIT

The five-year legal battle that has been waged between William Wrigley, Jr., & Co., chewing gum makers, and C. P. Larson, Jr., Chewing Gum Co., concerning the matter of infringement of a copyright was settled Tuesday when Federal Master in Chancery Charles B. Morrison recommended that the Wrigley company pay to Larson $2,860,000 with 6 per cent interest for five years, making a total of $3,718,000.

The case was brought in 1918 in the United States circuit court of appeals by the Larson company on the grounds that Wrigley had manufactured a "double mint" gum after a copyright had been taken out on that particular flavor by Larson. The court at that time awarded all the profits made on "double mint" by Wrigley to Larson, and the litigation came out of the contention by Wrigley that there were no profits from the gum mentioned.

It has taken five years to prove that there are and have been profits from "double mint."

The decision of the master in chancery has not materially affected the Wrigley company, as a reserve fund of more than $6,000,000 has been set aside to take care of just the emergency that has arisen.

According to reports, a man by the name of Johnson, a member of the Race, who is also in the chewing gum business, had been employed by the Larson company for years and perfected patents for t is said to be involved in the pa and copyright controversy.

TRAIN DEVICE CO. WHICH SOLD STOCK IN HARLEM, STOPPED

Display at 135th Street and Lenox Ave. Drew Many To Invest—Age Refused. Approval.

During the summer of 1922 there came to Harlem a group of promoters who were handling adevice for controlling trains in all weather, and selling stock to all who would invest in the M. V. All-Weather Train Controller Co., Inc. The Age did not believe the device was practical, nor had it been accepted for use by any operating railroad, and so the advertising office refused to accept advertisements offered and the news columns carried stories advising Harlem colored people to keep their money and let the stock alone.

Now comes the information that on August 23, after six years of activity by the promoters, during which time $900,000 has been collected for stock, of which there remains only $3,000 in bank, the device not yet being perfected, the State Attorney General's office has taken the company to court and secured an injunction against further selling of stock. Since leaving Harlem, the company has maintained a store at 1254 Broadway, where a minature railway, similar tothe one operated in Harlem was kept running to demonstrate models of its devices.

According to Deputy Attorney General Rosenthal, the company was formed in Delaware in 1917 with a capital stock of 2,000,000 shares at $1 each. The promoters have sold 969,272 shares, but the most of the money has been spent on salaries and running expenses, the latter totaling $1,000 a week.

Some of the shares were sold at $ and some at $2, but the company ha only $3,000 in bank, states Mr. Rosenthal. The vice president of the company, Angus D. Mortensen, was put on the stand and testified that the patents of the company are not in a perfected shape and that it will take from two to three years before they are perfected.

"Consequently," said Mr. Rosenthal, "the company has never manufacteured any train controlling equipment and never sold any." The injunction was granted by Justice Mahoney Special Term, Part II, of the Supreme Court.

When the company made its Harlem demonstration, seeking to separate Harlemites from their money, The Age published articles showing the unfairness of the investment, and refused absolutely, at any price, to accept proffered advertisements. It was notable that other Harlem papers, especially the New York *News*, edited by the then Alderman George W. Harriis, gave much space to the company's claims, a large advertisement which appeared in that paper being cut out and displayed in the window. It is not known just how much money the company took out of Harlem after its campaign of stockselling.

MISS PROCTOR GRANTED NEW PATENT ON HAIR BRUSH

(Preston News Service)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 29.—Through her patent attorney, Miss Jennie M. Proctor, president of the Strait- Tex Chemical Company of this city, was advised that additional patent rights had been finally granted by the U. S. patent office, declaring her hair straightening brush to be an original new and useful invention for the straightening of the hair.

According to Miss Proctor, this straightening brush will greatly facilitate the treament of the hair and will prove a blessing to women of my race. The brush is so designed and constructed as to do away with the harsh effects so common with the old fashioned combs. It will hold heat longer, and embodies the additional quality of holding just the proper amount of heat to straighten the hair without danger of becoming too hot to the injury and detriment of the hair.

Miss Practor stated that arrangements were being made to have the brush manufactured in large quantities and that she hoped to produce it at a price that is popular and within reach of every woman. "For the last fifteen years I have been studying and experimenting with a view of perfecting a hair straightening device that combined neatness, durability and quality and above all—one that would actually do the work. I am highly gratified that my new brush has all these features."

In Jail, Perfects Wonderful Invention

From experience gained in the freight yards at Syracuse while employed by the New York Central Railroad, C 699, Charles Robertson, a Negro graduate of engineering from the Hampton Normal School, and serving a sentence at the Eastern State Penitentiary, has perfected a device which he terms the "Creep Jack," which he is confident will expedite the handling of freight cars on sidings by obviating the necessiy for numerous swiching locomotives.

The device consists of a two-wheeled chassis carrying a platform on which is a small five-horsepower gasoline engine, which transmits its power to the wheels by an arrangement of worm gears and chains. The "Creep Jack" can be coupled to any freight car, and when set in motion will shift five cars at a speed of twelve miles an hour, says the inventor.

"This jack can be made to any size according to the purpose required of it," says Robertson. "It will connect up with any car by the coupling device demonstrated in the model, and it can be operated by gasoline, electricity or by hand. The jack, weighing 250 pounds, can do the work of a shifting engine at one-hundredth the cost of operating the engine. One man can place it and move it about on its wheels to any desired place."

Robertson has constructed a working model of his invention in his cell at the penitentiary, and to demonstrate the practicability of the "creep jack" requested two men to stand on the miniature flat car to which the device was attached. Then, turning a small crank on the model, he caused the car bearing the men to move at a moderate pace down the corridor of the prison.

Inventions—1924.

Louisville Ky
JAN 7 - 1924
Courier-Journal

POWER HEMP BREAK INVENTED BY NEGRO GETS ATTENTION

Courier-Journal Has Editorial on Subject, Giving Some Interesting History on Hemp Growing.

On Monday of last week the Daily Messenger's Junction City correspondent called attention to the fact that Churchill White, a colored man of that town, had invented, built and patented a new power hemp breaking machine, which may revolutionize the hemp breaking business in Kentucky, and the Courier-Journal Saturday had a very interesting editorial on the subject. The hemp break has been tested out in actual operation, showing a capacity of 2,000 pounds a day, the power being furnished by an ordinary gas engine. Patents have been granted in the United States and Canada on the machine and papers will be filed for the patenting of the invention in Russia. The Courier-Journal editorial follows:

While delegates at an Indiana religious convention were advocating etimination of the white superiority complex and opposition to so-called 100 per cent American organizations perpetrating the idea of race superiority," news came from Boyle County, Kentucky, that a Junction City negro, Churchill White by name, has invented, patented and built a power hemp break which "bids fair to revolutionize the hemp industry, if successful."

It would be a strange thing if the descendant of an African slave were to perfect a mechanism which might prove the means of restoring the glories of what once shared the honor with tobacco of being Kentucky's leading crop. But, though Kentucky's hemp crop, which reached a total of 75,000 tons in 1859, has dropped to less than 5,000 tons, this State and California still produce the bulk of the American crop. Nothing has been found to equal the limestone soil of Kentucky for growing hemp.

When the last century was still an infant, hemp growing and manufacture was a thriving industry in this State. "Baling linen," as it was then called, hemp bagging for cotton bales, was manufactured in a quantity sufficient to supply the entire South. Some sail cloth and a little fine linen were attempted. Even that early the protectionists were busy. They asked an import duty on such goods or a bounty for American manufacturers but despite the fact that they did not get it the industry flourished for a great many years.

Kentucky, which in 1810, boasted thirty-eight ropewalks and thirteen cotton bagging mills, besides factories for twine, fish lines, seine cord and ship cables, which consumed nearly 6,000 tons of hemp a year, then was capable of producing hemp enough for the entire United States. Were there a dependable hemp breaking machine, Kentucky today could supply enough for the nation, but the bulk of the fibre grown in Kentucky still is extracted by the old clumsy, wooden slat breaks which have been in use since the first crop was cut.

In the heyday of Kentucky's prowess, before the grain lands of the West were cultivated, the old Commonwealth stood first in production of hemp, at the same time that it was also first in wheat, second in tobacco, corn, hogs and mules, third in flax and fourth in rye. At that time the American hemp was superior and greatly sought for the rigging of vessels. The Government encouraged the growth and manufacture of better grades for the Navy, whose wind-jammers then were second to none in ...mber and power.

As steam gradually supplanted sales and tobacco began to be the better money crop, hemp production fell off and Kentucky came to the front as a tobacco State. For a long time after McCormick's reaper was invented, Kentucky manufactured binder twine for the harvest fields, but Yucatan sisal made twine so much cheaper for the American farmer that the industry slackened again.

Upward of 300 machines for breaking hemp have been patented, Washington records show, but none of them has been entirely satisfactory. Early in the last century one was used for a time in Kentucky that was supposed to break and clean 8,000 pounds a day, but evidence of its failure is that it was abandoned. Today in some parts of the country a patent gin is used which turns out 1,000 pounds, but it takes fifteen men to operate it.

The old dependable Kentucky negro, turning out his 150 pounds a day with the ancient wooden break, still produces the State's hemp crop. Churchill White's power break may supplant the age-old method, but it will remove a picturesque figure if it does.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRN
JANUARY 5, 1924

NEGRO'S INVENTION

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Louisville, Ky.
JAN 5 - 1924
Journal.

A NEGRO'S INVENTION

While delegates at an Indiana religious convention were advocating "elimination of the white superiority complex and opposition to so-called 100 per cent American organizations perpetuating the idea of race superiority," news came from Boyle County, Kentucky, that a Junction City negro, Churchill White by name, has invented, patented and built a power hemp break which "bids fair to revolutionize the hemp industry, if successful."

It would be a strange thing if the descendant of an African slave were to perfect a mechanism which might prove the means of restoring the glories of what once shared the honor with tobacco of being Kentucky's leading crop. But, though Kentucky's hemp crop, which reached a total of 75,000 tons in 1859, has dropped to less than 5,000 tons, this State and California still produce the bulk of the American crop. Nothing has been found to equal the limestone soil of Kentucky for growing hemp.

When the last century was still a infant, hemp growing and manufacture was a thriving industry in this State. "Baling linen," as it was then called, hemp bagging for cotton bales, was manufactured in a quantity sufficient to supply the entire South. Some sail cloth and a little fine linen were attempted. Even that early the protectionists were busy. They asked an import duty on such goods or a bounty for American man-

ufacturers, but despite the fact that they did not get it the industry flourished for a great many years.

Kentucky, which in 1810 boasted thirty-eight ropewalks and thirteen cotton bagging mills, besides factories for twine, fish lines, seine cord and ship cables, which consumed nearly 6,000 tons of hemp a year, then was capable of producing hemp enough for the entire United States. Were there a dependable hemp-breaking machine, Kentucky today could supply enough for the nation, but the bulk of the fiber grown in Kentucky still is extracted by the old clumsy wooden slat breaks which have been in use since the first crop was cut.

In the heyday of Kentucky's prowess, before the grain lands of the West were cultivated, the old Commonwealth stood first in production of hemp, at the same time that it was also first in wheat, second in tobacco, corn, hogs and mules, third in flax and fourth in rye. At that time American hemp was superior and greatly sought for the rigging of vessels. The Government encouraged the growth and manufacture of better grades for the Navy, whose windjammers then were second to none in numbers and power.

As steam gradually supplanted sails and tobacco began to be the better money crop, hemp production fell off and Kentucky came to the front as a tobacco State. For a long time after McCormick's reaper was invented Kentucky manufactured binder twine for the harvest fields, but Yucatan sisal made twine so much cheaper for the American farmer that the industry slackened again.

Upward of 300 machines for breaking hemp have been patented, Washington records show, but none of them has been entirely satisfactory. Early in the last century one was used for a time in Kentucky that was supposed to break and clean 8,000 pounds a day, but evidence of its failure is that it was abandoned. Today in some parts of the country a patent gin is used which turns out 1,000 pounds an hour, but it takes fifteen men to operate it.

The old dependable Kentucky negro, turning out his 150 pounds a day with the ancient wooden break, still produces the State's hemp crop. Churchill White's power break may supplant the age-old method, but it will remove a picturesque figure if it does.

Man's Invention Permits Him To Heat Apartment For $1.25 In Cold Weather

NEWARK, N. J., April 3—What is probably destined to become a very important factor in the reduction of the cost of heating homes, cooking, etc., is the recent invention of Charles E. Holmes, in the form of a new type oil burner.

Mr. Holmes told a reporter in an interview: "I have invented an oil burning system which I have been using in my home for cooking and heating. My burner changes either common kerosene or crude oil to gas and burns it, making a hotter flame than city gas. The burner is placed inside the stove, either cook stove or heater, while the tank holding the fuel oil is placed on the mantel or shelf. The burner is regulated by needle valves. It burns seven hours on a gallon of kerosene which costs 11 cents per gallon. During the winter months I heated my apartment at an average of about $1.25 per month."

Race Man Invents Novel Oil Heater For Homes

(Preston News Service)

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—What is probably destined to become a very important factor in the reduction of the cost of heating homes, cooking, etc., is the recent invention of Charles E. Holmes, in the form of a new type oil burner.

Mr. Holmes told Preston News Service reporter in an interview: "I have invented an oil burning system which I have been using in my home both for cooking and heating. My burner changes either common kerosene or crude oil to gas and burns it, making a hotter flame than city gas. The burner is placed inside the stove, either cook stove or heater, while the tank holding the fuel oil is placed on the mantel or shelf. The burner is regulated by needle valves. It burns seven hours on a gallon of kerosene which costs 11 cents per gallon. During the winter months I heated my apartment at an average cost of about $1.25 per month." 4-4-24

After being asked if he intended to manufacture the heater, Mr. Holmes said that he had been thinking seriously of it and would possibly consider doing so within the very near future, but just now no definite steps had been taken in that direction.

After seeing the device and watching it demonstrated the writer is convinced that Mr. Holmes has something that is destined to revolutionize the heating systems of the country.

"DOC" ROBINSON FREE AS SENTENCE EXPIRES

"Doc" Elbert R. Robinson, well known throughout the city as the reputed inventor of the molding process by which hard iron wheels are made, was released from the County Jail Monday afternoon, where he was imprisoned after conviction on charges of obstructing a federal officer who was attempting to serve a process on him.

CLEVELAND MAN INVENTS EFFICIENT TRAFFIC SIGNAL

Cleveland, Ohio, June 20.—Garrett A. Morgan, 5204 Harlem Ave., this city, is again in the scientific limelight by his most recent contribution to science in the form of a city traffic signal. His national traffic signal, designed for city traffic, is said to be the most successful ever invented to take care of street intersection traffic in particular. It may also be used on country roads as a guide post. It is the only signal in existence that will stop traffic in four directions at the same time. Mr. Morgan recently sold the patent to a $100,000 corporation in which he will have a 40 per cent interest.

Garrett Morgan

Mr. Morgan was presented with the first grand prize (a gold medal) at the Second International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation in New York City in 1914 for the simplest and best life saving apparatus of his own invention in the form of a safety helmet. He demonstrated this helmet most successfully when he went eight miles out in Lake Erie and 250 feet under water in a shaft and saved the only two lives that were saved and recovered four other persons dead who lost their lives with many others in the waterworks tunnel explosion of 1914. For this act he was presented with a gold diamond studded medal engraved as "Cleveland's most honored and bravest citizen." In December, 1916, by Victor Sincere, one of Cleveland's most prominent business men (white),

for conspicuous bravery.

Mr. Morgan holds another medal presented him by the International Association of Fire Engineers at their exposition held in 1914 for having the best piece of fire fighting apparatus at the convention. On Jan. 4, 1918, he was called to Bridgeport, Conn., by W. A. Arms (white), superintendent of the Lake Torpedo Boat company, who made the first torpedo and submarines for the United States, and paid quite an honor.

Inventions — 1924.

Decision Of Court Favors Race Inventor

Plaintiff Forced to Strip to Waist in Court to Show Result of Injuries.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 7.—The suit of Morris Harris, inventor, and president of the Harris Safety Check System, Inc., of 1419 West Jefferson street, vs. the Bristol and United Taxi Cab Company for $63,500, was won in the court of Judge E. P. Shortall of the Superior Court, Dept. 23.

This suit was brought about as a result of an accident sustained by Mr. Harris on July 17, 1923, while he was a passenger on an auto belonging to the defendant. The attorney of the case was Mr. W. O. Tyler, who sued alleging among many other things a ruptured liver and twisted spine was sustained by the plaintiff. The latter allegation was the bone of contention.

Among the attorneys and physicians testifying in the case was Dr. Darrington Weaver, who threw a monkey wrench into the machinery when he tsetified that the plaintiff would be disabled for life as a result of the accident.

Mr. Harris was requested to strip to the waist and was examined in open court by Dr. R. H. Chamberline, R. H. Swift and Weaver, who demonstrated to the court the disabilities they alleged.

The court eventually appointed Dr. Harold J. Smith to make an examination of the plaintiff, and his report as testified to on the witness stand confirmed the findings of the physicians who had examined Mr. Harris previously.

Solomon Harper Invents Automatic Electric Comb

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Solomon Harper, of 2335 Seventh avenue, well known technical student, has invented an automatic controlled electric comb which can be adjusted to any temperature desired by the hairdresser or home user of hot combs. Mr. Harper, after designing the original plans for the comb consulted with more than ten of his technical associates and with many hair-dressers to determine the final minor needs to make the comb practicable.

The cost of the comb will be more than the ordinary types on the market because of the expensive material of which the heat regulator is made, but it is said the user can easily appreciate the absolute control of temperature to within two degrees F. and by approximation to one-half degree. Public demonstrations will be given in the near future, Mr. Harper has announced.

COLORED LAD CLEANS UP FORTUNE BY INVENTION

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 15.—The mechanical genius of Arthur Tate, 18-year old student of the Zanesville High School, has revolutionized the automobile industry with an invention which has already brought him a small fortune. Young Tate is a junior in the high school and his achievements have put him in the front ranks with other American inventors. His latest invention is a transmission which he has sold to the Chevrolet Motor Company. His royalties are estimated to bring him from $7,000 to $10,000 a year.

11-15-24

The patent was on demonstration at a meting in Detroit when the Chevrolet people bought the rights. A year ago the company was producing about 167 cars per day. The production has fallen off greatly and it is the hope of the ocmpany that Tate's invention will pull the sales back up to where they were. The local boy in return for his patents is to receive a royalty of three per cent on all cars manufactured in the Chevrolet Plant at Detroit. This will amount to about $10 for each automobile turned out. He figures that the royalty for the remainder of this year will be about $7,000.

Tate is now working to perfect similar transmissions for all other makes of cars. He has already applied for a patent for a new transmission for Ford cars, which elimina'es all bands, both from the transmission and from the brakes. It will also provide the Ford with three speeds, two forward and one reverse gear shift adaptable to the present model. It is rumored that Henry Ford is interested in the patent and will demonstrate it as soon as rights have been obtained.

Inventions—1925.

GET PATENTS ON THREE CAR UNLOADING INVENTIONS

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.—Louis Wade, 1125 Brooklyn St., has invented three patents to place before the public, namely, a coal car unloader, a box car unloader and an electric perpetual continuous power and light concern.

He guarantees the coal car unloader to unload any kind of a car of coal, whether it is flat bottom or dump; also of sand, coke or crushed rock in 15 minutes. He guarantees the box car unloader to unload any kind of a box car of coal, coke, fire clay, slate or dolemite, grain or any such material in that line in 15 minutes.

He guarantees the electric perpetual and continuous power and light concern to run any street car, automobile or airplane; also to afford light for residences, business establishments and the like.

Persons interested may secure further information by writing Louis Wade, 1125 Brooklyn St., St. Louis, Mo. Phone Central 5342-W.—Adv.

Reversible Shirt Is Patented By Former Porter On Pullman Car

William Daniel Turner, formerly of Washington, but now living at 2195 Seventh avenue has invented a reversibl shirt which he guarantees to give at least twice the wear of an ordinary shirt. His shirt can be made in several different styles, but all have buttons in both front and back, and detached cuffs. Because of these features this shirt can be reversed when the front is worn out and when one side of the cuffs are frayed they can be turned over.

Mr. Turner says he got the idea for his invention while working as a Pullman porter. His shirts ayaws wore out at the collar and sleeves long before they did elsewhere. He decided to stop this waste and made shirts for himself long before he decided to apply for a patent. He made application on March, and is now offering his invention to local shirt manufacturers.

RACE BOY WIZARD IN MAKING RADIOS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Rice Carothers, 15 year old son of Lem Carothers, well known barber at the corner of Main and Market, is accredited with being one of the most enterprising boys in this section. The boy is a natural genius for electrical experiments and has directed most of his energies for the past months to building radio receiving sets.

He lives with his parents at 1316 Carter street. His room is filled with radio sets that he has constructed, ranging in hize everywhere from a tiny crystal set, erected on a base about an inch in length to a large three-tube neutrodyne.

The boy made all the equipment that it was possible for him to make. The cabinets were in his manual training department at the Howard High school were he is a member of the ninth grade class. Plain box material was utilized in the cabinet construction. Wood filled and shellac, such as are supplied in the school departments, and a coat of mahogany varnish makes a very attractive cabinet.

The tubes and other parts that could not be made were bought with money that Rice earned working on Saturdays in his father's barber shop. His duties consist of shining shoes, sweeping the floors, brushing the patron's clothes.

When asked how it happened that her son would stay at home and work on his lessons and make radio sets in preference to running around on the streets at night, the mother said "This is our home; my husband is a hard working man and we are teaching our son to be a respectful, law abiding citizen. We have taught Rice to do things in place of wasting his time. He has never given us the least bit of trouble."

AIR INVENTION WORTH $100,000,000

Tallahassee, Fla.—Marcellus M. Cook, serving a sentence in the chain gang here for shooting a man who attempted to steal his invention, declared that he has perfected a compressed air invention worth $100,000,000.

Cook says his invention can be used in automobiles, airplanes, boats, and anywhere alse a gas engine is used.

All you have to do is to take your gas or steam engine out and install a compressed air engine, and you charge it with air; if properly operated, it would run six months or more without being recharged. It has an equalizing lever that causes the air to be sued over and over again, more than a million of times without ever exhausting its working pressure. The only time it exhausts is when you stop. When you stop it exhausts once, are among his claims.

EDWARD HARRISON STARLED NATION WITH INVENTION

OHIO MAN TURNS DOWN EASTERN CAPITALIST'S OFFER OF $3,000,000 FOR DISCOVERY OF PROCESS TO MAKE PURE COPPER AS HARD AS TOOL STEEL.

LORAIN, O., Sept. 2nd—Claiming to have perfected a porcess to make pure copper as hard as tool steel, Edward E. Harrison, colored labor foreman, asserts he has been advised by Victor J. Evans, his Washington attorney, that a patent has been granted.

Evans also has notified him, Harrison said, that a $3,000,000 offer from Eastern capitalists has been refused.

Local business men have financed Harrison. They say that the process is simple. A liquid compound upon which the patent has been issued is used in smelting the copper, which is done in a vacuum, they say. Harrison began his experiments four years ago when employed as a molder in Des Moines, Ia.

COLORED INVENTOR AND BIG R. R. CO. IN LAW FIGHT INVOLVING MILLIONS

New York, N. Y., May 15, 1925.—As a counter move which has as its prize the nullification of all patent rights held by S. R. Conroy, an inventor, the Rail Joint Company, of New York City, a concern dealing in railroad equipment, Saturday filed suit enjoining Conroy from alleged infringements upon a patented railroad accessory which they claim is their exclusive idea. Conroy on the other hand claims that the rail joint now in use by them is an infringement on a patent for a similar rail joint invented by him in 1910.

Approximately $10,000,000 are involved in the case. Conroy claims that the joint now used by the white company does not closely fit the "web" or slender part of an iron rail but sits off from it a bit and has to be tightened from time to time. His invention, he claims, closely fits the web and never has to be tightened. According to him the Rail Joint company has never used the close fitting joint until his invention made its appearance in the fall of 1910. Since then he says they have developed his invention in part.

Efforts have been made to settle the case out of court but any compromise short of what his invention is worth has been sturdily refused by Conroy. The case comes up before Federal Judge Carpenter May 28th. Rueben J. Philman and John J. Whitesides are attorneys for the defendant while Cromwell, Greist and Warden, with offices in the First National Bank building, will represent the New York company.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
SEPTEMBER 6, 1925

Negro Inventors.

Have there been any negro inventors? Please answer this query to settle a discussion. N. T. V.

Several thousand patents have been taken out by negroes in the United States. One negro in Detroit obtained 57 patents in 48 years. Some recent inventions by members of the colored race are a machine gun, a device to use over again the exhaust from gasoline engines, a self-starter for an airplane motor, a deep-sea diving suit and a waste material converter.

Porter Invents 1,000 Mile Shirt

Pullman Porter's Patents Reversible and Turn-Back-to-Front Garment is Liable to Change the Customs of a Universe.

No Longer Must You Throw That Good Shirt Away Just Because The Cuffs Are Frayed.—No Longer Must You Bawl Out Wife.

Men and boys:
Stop, look, listen and read.
The millenium has arrived.

Utopian days, dreamed of by all shirt-wearing men have come at last. A reversible shirt, good for "1,000 miles" at least, has been invented.

No longer must you throw that good shirt away just because the cuffs are frayed, or because the little spot in the middle of the front which can't be hidden, or when a hole appears where it is bound to be seen.

No longer must you bawl out wife or mother because a button has come off.

Now you can laugh it off and turn the shirt around for another six months' wear.

This new order of things which is liable to change the customs of a universe has all come about through the invention recently by a Washington man of a shirt which is made the same in front and back, so that it may be turned around and worn, with either side beneath a man's face.

The inventor is William Daniel Turner, 612 T street northwest. He has already applied for a patent, after giving his invention a thorough wearing test.

It looks exactly the same as every other shirt, when it is worn with a coat. It is made with detachable cuffs that can be turned over, with a new piece of cloth to bear the wear and tear.

But the biggest change is a row of buttons down the back of the shirt, exactly like those in front. The shirt is made full enough on both sides so that it will fit either way.

Turner, the inventor, is a Pullman car porter. He realized the necessity of a new kind of shirt after watching traveling men in every kind of predicament from lack of a good shirt.

RACE INVENTOR BUILDS CONCERN TO MAKE AND SELL HIS PATENT

Once Called A Dreamer. Invents Sanitary Glass Holder That May Some Day Make Him Wealthy. $10,000 In Corporation.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 14—When John E. Walker was a boy his folks and all his friends called him a dreamer. Maybe he was a dreamer, but today he is the possessor of the patent right on a simple little device which some day may make him a millionaire.

John Walker's patent is a drinking glass holder. The device though simple, is quite original. It is an aluminum frame in which the glass is placed. The frame has a lever which lifts a dustproof top when the container is raised from the table and automatically closes it when placed on the table. Walker got his idea from a practice of covering drinkng glsses, which he noticed in a hospital that he chanced to visit.

The sanitary glass holder inventor has made steps to keep the benefits of his creation close to his race. He has organized and incorporated the Walker-Leland Manufacturing Company for the purpose of manufacturing and marketing his product. The capital stock of the corporation is placed at $10,000.00 divided into one thousand shares of common stock at par value of $10.00 a share. The officers of the company are; John E. Walker patentee, president and director; William E. Jackson, vice president and director; Harry W. Leland secretary treasurer and director.

"BLUE SKY" PROMOTERS TO GO ON TRIAL

Used Schemes of Late "Doc" Robinson

The alleged huge sums of money obtained by espousers of the cause of the late Elbert R. "Doc" Robinson, famous inventor, in filing patent suits against various corporations who coined Robinson's inventions will be aired on Sept. 15 when the officers, directors and agents of the Crenshaw Motion Signal company, a common law trust, are brought up for trial. The trial was ordered by Judge Frank Dingman, in a preliminary hearing several days ago.

The action was instigated by Assistant State's Attorney Edward H. Taylor, in charge of the alleged "blue-sky" legislation, who charged violation of the state's securities act through the sale of thousands of so-called "beneficial interests" in the company which were to materialize when the action was finally and favorably settled. Poles, Bohemians and many other white and Race men, mainly of the South and West side colonies, it is said, had invested amounts ranging from $10 to $200.

Robinson was a familiar figure in the United States and other courts during the last 25 years. As early as 1900 he began his series of suits against the American Car & Foundry company and the Chicago Railways company, gaining the confidence of the credulous through promises of large profits when the suit for damages was finally decided.

To finance the litigation Robinson distributed some 500 notes, ranging from $5,050 to $50,050, payable "when suits ends in the United States supreme court." In most instances the purchasers of the notes paid $50 for the impressively worthless bit of paper.

PATENT SUITS UNSETTLED AT ROBINSON'S DEATH

Robinson died after numerous conflicts with the law over the sale of the notes in this manner, but the easy profits from his patent suits seemed too good to lose, Assistant State's Attorney Taylor said. Presently there appeared the Crenshaw Motion Signal company, with B. A. Crenshaw as president and J. H. Moody as secretary.

"Apparently using Robinson's mailing list," Taylor said, "they began the collection of his outstanding notes, taking assignments of them and collecting from $1 to $5 for attorney's fees and other expenses."

Then, a little less than a year ago, advertisements were placed in one of the foreign language newspapers, addressed to members of the "E. R. Robinson club" and holders of the notes, stating: "No other than the Crenshaw Motion Signal company is authorized as the agency which should obtain judgment from the federal court in the matter of the Robinson patent."

With the lure of profits from the Robinson patent and possible sales of the "motion signal," on which a patent also had been obtained, the sale of the "beneficial interests" began, Taylor said.

Wanamaker's Demonstrates Shineoff, Invented By Dr. Gordon Adams of Harlem

Demonstration and sale of a preparation (Adams' Shine-off) guaranteed to remove shine without harming the fabric is being advertised this week by the of New York's largest retail establishof New York's largest retail establishments.

Adam's Shine-off is the invention of Dr. J. Gordon Adams, an eye specialist who lives at 2 West 134th street. Dr. Adams has formed a manufacturing company with headquarters at 117-118 West street and reports that the demand for his product is now more than he is able to supply.

That such a large establishrment as Wanamakers' would feature his invention is proof that it has unusual merit.

PURCHASERS ORGANIZED IN SECTION GROUPS

"They organized the purchasers in groups," Taylor continued. "The Northwest side group met at Walsh hall, Noble and Milwaukee Aves., on Sunday mornings. I attended one of these meetings. Although agents were stationed at the corners to warn possible investors that I was there, between 200 and 300 persons came."

Seventy-one of the purchasers told their troubles to Taylor, to E. G. Davis of the Advertisers and Investors Protective bureau and to Mortimer C. Grover, representing the securities division of Secretary of State Emmerson's office.

The bill of complaint when followed named Crenshaw, Moody, H. B. Thompson, Ignatz Soradek, Stephen Kalish and Stella Lakomska, who will be the defendants when the case comes up for trial.

LOOK UP HISTORY

"YOU are wasting time. Negroes never do anything," are the words southerners pour into the ears of northern white people interested in your progress and achievement.

A process to make pure copper as hard as tool steel is the latest invention that has attracted eastern capitalists who want to buy the patent for $3,000,000. The man they are urging to sign on the dotted line is Edward H. Harrison, labor foreman at an industrial plant in Lorain, Ohio. **He is black.**

Local business men have financed Harrison. They say the process is simple. A [illegible] compound upon which the patent has been issued is used in smelting the copper, which is done in a vacuum. Harrison began his experiments four years ago when employed as a molder.

Harrison writes his name along with Banneker, inventor of the alarm clock; Dickinson, originator of the automatic player piano; Elijah McCoy, who has 57 patents to his credit; the late Granville T. Woods, who gave Andrew Graham Bell new points on the telephone.

The great Westinghouse airbrake dates back to the Johnson boys of Helena, Ark., who a **southern mob** shot to pieces during the Elaine riots.

Call these names and look up **history** when they ask for your contributions to present day civilization. **GENIUS** is no respecter of skin, and like noble ideals, tramples down the condemning voice.

Kentucky Inventor Holds Several Valuable Patents

W. T. Hodgen of Campbellsville, Ky., is inventor of nearly a dozen small household articles that have been patented and have gained a wide market, while one [illegible], a talcum duster for barbers, has been used in barber shops in several states.

The Hodgen talcum fountain does away with sprinkling powder on towels and neck dusters by concealing a large supply in the handle of the duster, which is always kept charged. The patent was secured Jan. 10, 1905. An all-metal aluminum washboard was patented in August, 1924, while whistles, match scratchers and similar small devices which he has contrived are now being used.

Born in Pennyville, Ky., Oct. 21, 1871, he was allowed only six months' schooling each year, while working on the farm. In 1890 he quit the farm for Greenburg, Ky., where he started shining shoes in a barber shop and learned the barber's trade. He now owns a shop employing five barbers.

Dining Car Waiter Is Inventor of Safety Bumper For Automobile

James Whittaker, a dining car waiter running between New York and Boston, is the inventor of a new type of safety bumper for automobiles. The ordinary type of bumper is usually a single rod across the front or rear of a car but Mr. Whittaker's invention is a series of wires and springs attached to the hood of a car in such a way that they will either pick up a pedestrian in its path or brush him to one side. In the event a person is hit by an auto wearing the Whittaker bumper, he is merely shaken up and is unlikely to be seriously injured.

The invention was patented a year ago and according to Mr. Whittaker has been approved by the head of the Public Safety Department of the Massachusetts state government. Several mechanical engineers and prominent men in other lines have also approved it, Mr. Whittaker says.

He plans to begin public demonstration in New York in the near future by placing his own body in the path of a moving automobile with his bumper attachment and having the car strike him. If this test is successful he plans to equip a dozen Harlem taxicabs with the bumper and thus create a demand for the new type.

Inventions- 1925.

A STREAK OF LIGHTNING

—Photo by Kadel & Herbert.

EDMUND JOHNSON AND HIS ICE BOAT

Ed is just raising cain up on the Shrewsbury river, New York state, where the devotees of the winter sports are trying their best to stop his successes of winning every event. Now, Ed came up from Georgia some few moons ago. He built his own craft and what puzzles the white people, who own shop-made boats, is how Ed can take a packing box for a body, a pair of skates for runners and a discarded mattress for the sail and beat them. Ed hasn't named his boat, but his competitors call it "the streak of lightning." Maybe it is. Anyhow, Ed says the cold don't worry him and it's far better than Georgia.

Inventions — 1925.

Chemists Confess That Negroes Made Deadly Gas Possible

Complete Vital Wartime Chemical Job As Fumes Drive Out Group After Group Of Whites. Armistice Saves Enemy.

Preston News Service.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 15.—It is said that open confession is good for the soul and surely leading chemical experts of the country should feel much better now since they have gotten off their chests something about the "superiority of Negroes."

St. Louis Argus

At a meeting of chemists held here last week, Dr. H. J. Killefer of New York, told the members of the American Chemical Society how Negroes perfected experiments with tetra-nitroaniline after Nordic blondes and Jewish chemists had keeled over in a laboratory at Boundrock, N. J.

4-17-25.

Tetra-nitroaniline, igniting 100 times faster than TNT(was sought by the Government during the war. In a necessary intermediate process, there results a deadly poison. Its fumes enter the skin, and kill the red corpsuscles, causing suffocation. Group after group of white men were tried and found unable to withstand the action of the fumes, finally Negroes were ordered to make the experiments, and were found to be able to withstand the poisons.

It is said that the participants in the experiments were graded as to complexion to determine if the dark-skinned men could withstand the deadly fumes and they did. It is said that the lightest skinned keeled over in a week, and were resuscitated with difficulty. It was found that the dark-skinned Negroes withstood the fumes and enabled the chemists to complete the experiments, but the armistice it is said, was signed before much of the explosive could be used.

Negroes Complete Vital Wartime Chemical Job As Deadly Gases Drive Men of White Race Out

(Preston News Service)

Baltimore, Md., April 16—It is said that open confession is good for the soul and surely leading chemical experts of the county should feel much better now since they have gotten off their chests something about the "superiority" of Negroes.

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Western Man Big Success As Inventor

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 25 — More than a thousand men and women investors of the Harris Safety First Check System filled the main floor of Trinity Auditorium to overflowing here last night at the invitation of Mr. Morris Harris, the successful inventor of the Check, and the Board of Directors of the corporation, of which Mr. Harris is the president.

Pittsburgh Courier 11-28-25

The Check is now in the hands of a group of financiers, who recommend its universal use, for it will save business institutions millions of dollars annually. The check is perfect in every detail and Mr. Harris has repeatedly refused staggering sums of money for its control by a group of bankers. Since being on display in the leading banks of Los Angeles, Mr. Harris has been besieged with inquiries at his fine suite of offices in a high-class business district of the city.

In the meeting two judges, O. M. Peabody and Fred E. Stivers, Attorney Willis O. Tyler, Dr. J. Madison Young, Rev. J. D. Gordon and Mr. Harris gave enthusiastic talks. The General Manager of the Burns Detective Agency (local), was also present. J. B. Bass, editor of the California Eagle, was Master of Ceremonies.

Race Inventors Lay Foundation for America's "Big Business"

Giant Corporations Hold 3,000 Patents on New Devices

Chicago Defender 1-17-25

Do you know that some of the biggest of America's "big business" is built up today on the creative genius of members of the Race? Have you learned that the largest industries in the United States today, those which hire the most men, pay the highest dividends and show the heaviest profits, are based upon processes and use of devices for which they had to go to members of the Race to get patent rights?

The United Shoe Machinery company, the largest corporation of its kind in the world, controls the shoe industry because it was able to get control of the invention of a member of the Race.

Chicago Whip

MATZELIGER REVOLUTIONIZED SHOE INDUSTRY IN U. S.

The railroad industry today uses the coupling devices invented by a member of the Race. The Bell Telephone company has purchased patent rights for the inventions of another dark-skinned inventor, while the General Electric company, player-piano manufacturers, the Western Electric company and even the United States government itself have been glad to go into the market and buy up the patent rights on the inventions of members of the Race, and to make those inventions the foundations of new labor-saving processes.

The McCoy lubricating cup pointed the way for machine industry to oil its machines without stopping them. The Matzeliger sole fitting machine was the beginning of a revolution in the shoe industry. The Pelham inventions were taken over by the United States patent office and did the labor of 12 men.

Back of every going business enterprise today is a laboratory for constant research and inventions are the backbone of modern industrial progress. In this process of developing new methods, new machinery and new materials the Race has played a prominent part. Not only have the poets and songsters of the Race enriched the cultural tradition of America, but out of the inventive genius of the dark-skinned American has come a substantial contribution to the economic progress of the country.

In the United States patent office no attempt is made to keep a separate record of the racial identity of inventors, yet it has been definitely established that more than 800 patents on workable inventions have been granted to members of the Race. In this total there can, of course, be no accounting for the hundreds of patents which have not been included because there was no way of telling the color of the inventor. Conservative Washington estimates have figured that members of the Race in this country at the present time hold patents on more than 3,000 workable inventions.

Closer study of the 300 devices which have been patented shows that these dark-skinned inventors have applied their genius to the widest variety of subjects. Agricultural implements, woodworking machines, metalworking devices, land conveyances of every description, seagoing vessels, electric apparatus of divers type, household equipment and mechanical toys have all been made the subject of experimentation by the talent of these men.

Elijah McCoy, a resident of Detroit, Mich., has perhaps received a larger number of patents than any other member of the Race. His activity has covered a period of 48 years since 1872 when he got his first patent, and in 1920, when he received his last. During that period the United States government has patented 57 articles which this man has submitted.

Lurbicating machinery has been the particular field in which he has been successful in coming to the aid of industry, but his inventions cover a wide variety of other fields. He was a pioneer in the art of steadily supplying oil in intermittent drops from a cup, so as to avoid necessity of stopping the machine to oil it.

The McCoy lubricating cup became famous 40 years ago as an indispensable equipment of every modern machine. An estimate of the terrific cost that would be added to modern production processes were it necessary to stop the machine each time oil was needed in its parts indicates the tremendous debt which 20th century large scale production owes to the inventive genius of Elijah Mc-

Coy. The mere loss in time from stopping and starting, aside from the quickened depreciation from wear and tear on machinery, make the value of the McCoy lubricating cup and the other designs which followed it almost incalculable.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. USES HIS DEVICES

A record of 50 or more patents belongs to Granville T. Woods with his brother Lyates for inventions, mostly on electrical devices. Telegraph and telephone instruments and devices for electric trains have been their specialty and such giant corporations as the American Bell Telephone company, the General Electric company and the Western Electric company have been competitors for their patent rights. Among his inventions for various systems of electrical control have been devices for transmitting telegraphic messages between moving trains. In addition to this whole line of inventions Mr. Woods has developed an incubator, a mechanical brake, a steam boiler device and a complex amusement device.

The United States government was the beneficiary of the inventive genius of Robert Pelham of Detroit, Mich., employed in the United States census bureau, where data sheets sent in from thousands of manufacturers throughout the country came to his desk with their complicated array of statistical information.

Tiring of the wasted energy which his white coworkers were putting into the handling of this data, Mr. Pelham set to work upon an invention which performed the labor of 12 men. His tabulating device when perfected arranged the figures from the manufacturers' schedules economically, speedily and with faultless precision.

The success of the trials to which the census bureau put the devices was such that the United States immediately sought from Mr. Pelham the right to a lease on his patent rights, paying him a royalty for the use of the devices and a salary for operating them.

The very first machine that automatically performed all the operations involved in attaching soles to shoes was the invention of a member of the Race, John Ernest Matzeliger, born in Dutch Guinea in 1852. He died in Lynn, Mass., in 1889. Today the shoe industry has been reduced beyond production in most lines to an automatic machine basis with commercial control of the machinery of production concentrated in the hands of a single corporation.

Machines had been made for performing part of the sole attaching operations even before Matzeliger's time, but his machine was the only one then known to the machanical world that could simultaneously hold the last in place to receive the leather, move it forward step by step so that the coacting parts could draw the leather over the heel, properly punch the grip and grip the upper, drawing it down over the last, then plait the leather properly at heel and toe, feed the nails to the driving point and even hold them in position while they were being driven, drive them in and finally discharge the completely soled shoe from the machine with everything done automatically. Less than a minute was required for the job.

The invention marked the beginning of a distinct revolution in the modern manufacture of shoes by machinery. Matzeliger himself had realized the probable significance of his invention and tried to reap some of the profit for himself by organizing a stock company to market the invention. Like many others whose inventive talent has been of the highest order, he lacked business genius. As an entrepreneur he failed and declining health forced him to abandon his plans.

SET UP SCHOOL TO TEACH HIS PROCESS

After his death the patent and much of the stock of the company which he had started was bought up in a purchase that laid the foundation of the powerful United Shoe Machinery company, the dominating factor in the modern shoe industry and the largest and strongest corporation of its type in the world.

The United Shoe Machinery company established a school at Lynn, Mass., Matzeliger's home, the only one of its kind in the world, where boys are taught exclusively to operate a Matzeliger type machine. What they are not taught is that the inventor of the machine, the man who laid the foundation not only of their own jobs but of the modern process of machine production of footwear and of the giant corporation controlling that industry, wa sthat he was a member of the Race.

The romance in the career of Matzeliger goes even farther than this. Several years before his death he had become a member of a white church in Lynn, Mass. He bequeathed to this North Congregational society some of the stock in the company which he had organized. At the time of the bequest no member of the church took seriously the benefit that might accrue from this legacy of a dark-skinned fellow worshiper.

SAVES WHITE CHURCH MATZELIGER'S STOCK

Years afterward this church became heavily in debt. Several methods were resorted to for raising funds before some one suggested that the stock which had been bequeathed by the former dark-skinned member might be sold to add a small sum to the total they were trying to raise.

The stock certificates, almost forgotten, were brought out and inquiries were made as to their value. It was found that since the death of Matzeliger and the taking over of the majority of the stock by the corporation which was now controlling the patent rights that the value of the stock had jumped several hundred per cent. From the sale of the shares the church was enabled not only to pay off its entire indebtedness of $10,860, but to leave a comfortable bank account. Religion as well as industry had become the beneficiary of this inventor.

The civil service department of the United States government has gone into the market for inventions of members of the Race. The returns of United States postmasters submitted quarterly from all parts of the country are tabulated and totaled by a device invented by Shelby J. Davidson of Kentucky, a clerk in the office of the auditor for the postoffice department.

SAVES LABOR FOR U. S. PATENT OFFICE

He operated a machine which performed the work with serious losses in time and efficiency because of the necessity of stopping periodically to dispose of the paper coming through the machine. He worked out a rewind device that not only saved time by automatically taking up the paper as it issued from the machine, but adapted it for use again on the reverse side, thus saving material as well as time.

Even more welcomed by the government was his invention of a novel attachment for adding machines designed to include automatically the government fee along with the amounts sent when totaling the postal money order reports of the postmasters. Patents were gratned him on both inventions.

Telephone calls are registered and the unauthorized use of the telephone is detected by an ingeniuus device perfected and patented by Charles V. Richey of Washington, D. C. Mr. Richey has obtained a dozen patents on inventions of various descriptions.

The Pennsylvania Exposition society included in a recent exhibit at Pittsburgh an invention for automatic service in restaurants and dining rooms. Newspapers gave the invention wide publicity and visitors to the exhibit showed general interest in this device to dispense with waiters. James Doyle, a resident of Pittsburgh, is the originator and holds several patents on his scheme.

Some of the finest player-pianos on the market today use in their construction devices patented by Joseph Hunter Dickinson of New Jersey. For 15 years he has worked out attachments for the player-piano and he has already more than a dozen patents on player-piano mechanism.

COUPLING DEVICES FOR RAILROADS

A controller for a street car trolley wheel is among the inventions on which Benjamin Jackson of Massachusetts has obtained patent rights. He has specialized in the field of heating and lighting devices and electric attachments.

Credit for car coupling devices in everyday use on the more important railroads of the country belongs within the Race. Andrew J. Beard of Alabama has made a specialty of these. William Douglass of Arkansas has been granted as many as six patents on various inventions for harvesting machines, while Henry Creamer, a New York man, has interested himself in steam traps and has received seven patents on his devices.

A former member of congress, Hon. George W. Murray from South Carolina, is included in the roster of Race patent holders. The former member of the Uniter States house of representatives holds eight patents on his invention of attachments for use wtih agricultural implements. Most of them are devices to adapt a single implement to a variet yof uses.

Frank J. Ferrell of New York has obtained a dozen patents on inventions of improved valves for steam engines.

EVEN SLAVES BECAME INVENTORS

The tradition of Race inventive genius stretches far back into the slavery days. So fertile and resourceful had the slaves in southern states proven themselves in perfecting ingenius devices of all sorts that under the Confederacy a law was passed assigning to the master all inventions of slaves. The law, passed at the instigation of President Jefferson Davis, read: "In case the original inventor or discoverer of art, machine, or improvement for which a patent is solicited is a slave, the master of such slave may take oath that the said slave was the originator and on complying with the requisites of the law shall receive a patent for said invention or discovery and have all the rights to which a patentee is entitled by law."

The law had previously been that a slave could neither take out a patent nor have one assigned to his master, but with such useful contributions to the arts and industry being made by members of the Race the Confederacy soon saw that this particular denial of right was its own loss. In 1861 the same question was worrying the Union, and on Dec. 16 of that year Charles Sumner attempted to get consideration for a measure to direct the patent office to "consider if any further legislation is necessary to secure to persons of African descent in our country the right to take out patents on useful inventions under the Constitution of the United States." No report was made on the resolution, but the matter was settled the following year by the attorney general's opinion that members of the Race were citizens.

The first member of the Race to receive a patent is said to have been Henry Blair of Maryland, who received patents on a corn harvester in 1834 and again in 1836.

James Forten of Philadelphia, Pa., received at about the same time patents on an invention for manging sails, while Robert Benjamin Lewis, a native of Gardiner, Me., invented a machine for picking oakum. This machine, changed in none of its essentials, it is said, is still in use with the shipbuilding interests of Maine.

MEMBERS OF RACE MADE FIRST CLOCK

Outstanding among all Race inventors, of course, and a pioneer in the roll of inventors whom America has given to the world is Benjamin Banneker, the noted astronomer, who constructed the very first clock that was made in the new world. Born in Baltimore county, Maryland Nov. 9, 1731, Banneker received his education in a pay school. He early showed proficiency in the use of tools and made a special study of mechanics which he applied with his knowledge of astronomy. It was in 1754 that with very imperfect tools he built a clock which told the time and struck the hour—the very first clock built in America.

Within the few months just passed $25,000 was handed Allen Dixon of Nashville, Tenn., for a patent right on a new style rat trap which he had designed, while Charles E. Holmes of Newark, N. J., has taken patents on a new type of oil which uses common kerosene oil gas to give a hotter is now obtained with the use of city gas. One gallon of kerosene in Holmes' invention lasts seven hours and actual experiments conducted by manufacturers who have interested themselves in the commercial possibilities of the invention have proved that a room can be heated during the winter months by one of these burners at a cost of $1.25 per month.

MAKES HEADLIGHT "TURN CORNER"

The headlight of a locomotive is useless to an engineer for a brief portion of time at each curve the locomotive makes. While the locomotive is running the headlight leaves the track. At least it does on locomotives that do not use an invention of Anderson Redding of Juliette, Ga., who has patented a device that overcomes this.

Other contributions to the railroading industry during the past year by members of the Race are Charles Robertson's creep jack and the non-splitting car rail of John White, Houston, Tex., which does away with the fish tail and prevents rail spreading by a dovetail or mortise using only two bolts. Robertson's creep jack speeds up the handling of freight cars on sidings by doing away with the need for so many switching engines. The creep jack is a small two-wheeled chassis carrying a platform with a 5-horsepower gasoline engine. Power is transmitted to the wheels by worm gear and chains. The creep jack can be coupled to any freight car and will shift five cars at a speed of 12 miles an hour.

An auto brake that will bring a car to a dead stop within 30 feet from a speed of 50 miles an hour has been patented by James A. Whittaker of Boston, Mass., while W. H. Robinson of Paris, Ky., has invented the "Robinson Mechanical Book" which both spells and defines any word in the English language by the simple turning of a crank. Henry W. Warnick of Grand Rapids, Mich., has worked out the details of a "type-ophone" which will write down on paper at the other end of a telephone wire whatever message you give to the party called. In case the party is not there the message will be left neatly typewritten and exactly as given, setting up under the telephone for their return.

Inventions – 1926

Messenger
Wadesboro - N. C

OCT 14 1926

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Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Shelby J. Davidson and Robert Pelham, both of them civil service employes in Washington, are the inventors of office machines now in extensive use by the Government for the tabulation of statistics. George W. Murray of South Carolina, once a member of Congress, patented eight inventions on agricultural implements. Frank J. Ferrell of New York has obtained patents on a dozen or more improvements in steam engines. Joseph Dickson, New Jersey, has been responsible for a number of inventions in player piano mechanism, most of them now in general use by piano manfacturers. William B. Purvis, Philadelphia, is one of the principal inventors of machinery for making paper bags.

OSWEGO, N. Y.
Times

OCT 22 1926

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

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Inventions - 1926.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
MAY 30, 1926

Inventions by Colored People.

What inventions have been made by colored people? EQUALITY.

The Negro Year Book gives the following: Benjamin Banneker constructed, about 1754, the first clock made in America; Henry Blair was the first negro to receive a patent on an invention. In 1834 and 1836 he was granted patents on a corn harvester. Benjamin Jackson of Massachusetts is the inventor of a dozen improvements in heating and lighting devices. George W. Murray of South Carolina has received patents for inventions in agricultural implements.

Potatoes and Onions.

Are potatoes and onions in the same class? PUPIL.

They do not belong to the same class. Potatoes are tubers and onions are bulbous plants.

CALIFORNIAN INVENTS BRAKE

Fresno Inventor Designs a Brake for 'Frisco Cable Cars

(By Exchange Press:)

FRESNO, Calif., June 10.—Catastrophes such as the recent cable car accident in San Francisco, in which six people were killed and 126 injured, may be prevented through an invention perfected by a Fresno inventor, Richard B. Spikes, 1467 F street.

The invention, a new type of cable car brake, is simple and should work perfectly. It will be offered to the California Cable Car Railroad of San Francisco. Spikes left to have an interview with J. W. Harris, general manager of the company, who has written him asking about the invention.

The lock operates on the third or center rail, but does not touch the cable. Iron jaws, one above the center rail and the other below and just above the cable, come together when the brake is operated, clutching the two halves of the third rail with an unbreakable grip.

Gravity alone permits the usual type of brake to operate. The brake shoes press on the track. A few feet of sliping burns the shoes smooth, and the weight of the car is not sufficient to make the shoes hold and stop a runaway car.

Spikes' brake grabs the third rail on both sides, and above and below. The rail is stationary, and cannot be torn loose. What is simpler, then, Spikes asks, than to apply the brake there?

His new brake would be an auxiliary brake, but would be positive in action. It would prevent catastrophic accidents, such as that of the San Francisco smash-up, when two cars were telescoped, automobiles wrecked and other damage done, besides the deaths and injuries.

Spikes, now 50 ears old, is an old hand at inventing. He has patented 28 inventions, most of which has been sold. One invention, a semaphore system now used on western railroads, brought $100,000. A brake-testing machine patent sold for $20,000.

Invents New Type Anti-Aircraft Gun

ROBERT BLAIR, of Detroit, Mich., with the new type anti-aircraft gun which he designed. Its especial feature is an electric searchlight finder. The War Department is keenly interested in this newest development of defense against air attack.

Invents Puncture Proof Tire

Camden, N. J. April 9.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—S. R. Ingram hasinvented a puncture proof tire. It contains wires that prevent a blow-out and metal plates that prevent a puncture. A small factory has been purchased near this city to manufacture the same.

Mr. Ingram stated that he has refused an offer of $250,000 for the pattern. He is selling stock in order that colored people will share in his invention.

Anti-Aircraft Gun And Inventor

2-13-26 Norfolk, Va.

ROBERT BLAIR

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Montgomery Advertiser 12-11-26

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FREE PRESS
EASTON, PA.
Express
DEC 3 1926

Inventions by American Negroes Cover Wide Field

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Inventions—1927

Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal
Thursday, Aug. 18, 1927

NEGROES AS INVENTORS.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

In answer to the question, "Have Negroes invented anything?" Mr. Frederick J. Haskins replies in his "Answers to Questions" in Sunday's Courier-Journal, "Although the patent office does not record the race of those to whom patent rights are granted, a study indicates that over 800 Negroes have taken out patents for inventions." The Tuskeegee Year Book states that over a thousand Negroes have been granted patents by the United States. Slaves received little encouragement in this branch of endeavor since patents were not allowed to be issued to slave inventors or to their masters. It is interesting to note that when Benjamin Montgomery, a slave owned by President Jefferson Davis of the Southern Confederacy, invented a boat propeller, President Davis had the Confederate Congress pass a law permitting a slave to assign his invention to his master. In spite of this discouragement several important inventions may be accredited to the Negro during that period of our history.

In this connection it might be of interest to note that in about 1754 Benjamin Banneker, a Negro, made the first clock constructed in America. It told the time and struck the hours. Henry Blair, a free Negro of Maryland, was the first Negro to receive a patent. In 1834 and in 1835 he was granted a patent on a corn harvester. Elijah McCoy, another Negro inventor, has taken out fifty-seven patents in America and ten in Europe. The universally-used lubricating cup for machinery is one of his inventions.

Perhaps the most important patent granted a Negro was that granted John Ernest Metzelinger on the first machine that performed automatically all the operations involved in attaching soles to shoes. This achievement marked the beginning of a distinct revolution of the art of making shoes by machinery.

Louisville. JAMES BOND.

Electric Safe Has Been Invented By Race Man

NEW YORK, June 16.—Thomas Busch, 251 W. 129th street, has invented an electric safe. Busch's safe, which is at present a wooden model, is so constructed that any tampering with it sets off an electric siren inside. This siren is set off when an attempt is made to jimmy the same, when a hole is bored through its side, or when an outside iron grating has been cut, which is wired for the safe's protection. He has applied for a patent and is seeking a capitalist to manufacture his product. He states there are no electric safes on the market and thinks his invention will revolutionize the safe industry.

INVENTOR SEEKS CAPITAL FOR HIS BURGLAR ALARM

NEW YORK, JUNE 22 — Thomas Busch, 251 W. 129th street, has invented an electric device attached to a safe in such a manner that any tampering with it whatsoever sets off a siren alarm built inside. For one to attempt to bore or jimmy the safe with this device attached would prove futile, the inventor claims. He is now seeking a capitalist who will manufacture his product.

Negro Has New System For Protection Of Autos

William D. Turner, a former Pullporter, who lives at 215 West 136th street, is the inventor of a device for the protection of predestrains and autoists at railroad crossings.

Mr. Turner's invention is a system of lights which are connected with the railroad tracks some distance from the crossing in such a way as to flash a warning with the has been brought to the attention of President Patrick B. Crowley and Department of Safety Devices of the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Turner is also inventor of a "Two in one" shirt which is reversible and thereby saves laundry bills. He has had some difficulty marketing this invention, as most shirt manufacturers are not interested in a type of shirt that lasts longer than the makes now manufactured.

He is making a model of the railroad crossing invention with the idea of giving a demonstration before leading railroad officials.

NEWS
Deland - Fla
APR 11 1927

Palatka Negro Is Inventor of Device to Stabilize Planes

Palatka, April 28.—Because his fancy was always taken by a propeller, Walter L. Thomas, negro ferryman at Norwalk, has spent 12 years of his life perfecting a device permitting airplanes to rise or descend vertically, which he hopes will make him independently wealthy.

Thomas claims to hold United States patents on his invention secured through Adams E. Fisher Washington patent attorney, and declares that his invention has proven its practicability not only on model air craft but on regular planes.

The salient features of the invention are an overhead propeller, which acts as an overhead wing when flying, and a wing shifting device which lowers the resistance for the vertical take off.

Thomas is in receipt of a contract from a Louisiana concern offering to attempt the marketing of the invention with a purchase price of $50,000 to the inventor but has not accepted it.

The negro, who is married and has four children, has indulged an inventive turn of mind for years beginning with a boat propelled by an old bicycle frame and a plow share. He claims the creation of a spray used satisfactory on citrus trees in this region and declares his latest invention, a fuelless engine nearing completion, will revolutionize the motor industry. Thomas will run his engine by compressed air but refuses to divulge his method of compression until he has obtained his patents.

Dr. Adam's Invention Approved By Patent Com.

Dr. R. Gordon Adams, 16 West 134th street, optometrist, chemist, inventor, director and chief chemist of the Dr. Adams Laboratories and executive vice-president of the Adams Shine-Off Company, has just received from Washington, certificate of letters patent on his invention of Adams Shine Off and Adams Shine Brush.

Eighteen months ago, Dr. Adams, through curiosity, discovered in a garbage can a secret process that will take shine or gloss out of clothing without injury to the fabric—but renovates it instead. He wrote to twenty-four bankers in Wall street, telling them of his discovery and requested an interview. All replied, and the first financier interviewed was a gentleman who served during the late war as a dollar a year man in Washington and was sent to England to represent the government on the Air Craft Conference.

After giving several demonstrations he was greatly enthused and convinced of the merit of the invention. He telephoned four of his friends telling them about it and was informed to go ahead and make a deal at once. An agreement was immediately drawn and company formed.

The demand for something to remove shine or gloss from clothing ing without injury to the fabric has been so universal that the men associated with Dr. Adams felt justified in spending their time and money necessary to educate the public that there is no excuse for any one to wear or discard their clothing because it is shiny. Considerable sums are being spent in advertising and the reception and demand especially by the tailors, dressmakers and dry cleaners, surpasses their fondest expection. The advent of Adams Shine Off has marked the wearer of shiny clothes a careless dresser.

Plans are in operation to establish branches in all large cities in every state, Canada, Europe, West Indies, Central and South America. A branch will be opened in England within a few weeks. The management has, within the last few months established a new procedure by having shiny clothing brought mailed, or called for, or are received by the tailors, dressmakers, and dry cleaners from their customers and they in return send their work t the Adams Shine Off factory for deshining. Dr. Adams, informs us that there are two other inventions of great universal importance now pending.

Application for patents are now pending in England, France, Germany Italy and Spain.

ANGELES, CAL. JOURNAL
FEB 20 1927

Young Negro Inventor To Speak at Y Meeting

William Anderson, young negr Inventor, will tell of his experience in the field of mechanical and electrical engineering Sunday afternoo at 4 o'clock in an address to be delivered in the Butler street branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Anderson, 21 years old, was born in Thomasville. He lived in Atlanta for a few years and then moved to Youngstown, Ohio, with his family. Among his inventions are said to be a device to remove static from radio reception, an improvement on radio loud speakers and a heater to be used inside automobiles.

The public is invited.

Negro Invents Radio Control

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10—(PCB) One of the most outstanding contributions to radio science the past year in the line of improvements, appears to be the invention of Ernest King, a resident of Los Angeles.

The devise, an automatic control for radios, has been sold by Mr. King to the Atwater Kent Corporation on a royalty basis. The control either turns on or turns off a radio any desired time of the day and also automatically selects the station that may be wanted.

Ernest King is an automobile mechanic and has only worked on the accepted invention five months. He got the idea for an automatic invention when his own radio on several occasions remained turned on all night.

The basis of the invention is an ordinary alarm clock which at first merely was used to turn on and turn off the household radio. The development of the station selection dial came as a second thought. A radio with this attachment can be set so that it will automatically be turned off with the signing off of the last station of the night and a sleeper will then be awakened early in the morning by the cheerful "good morning" of the announcer of the setting-up exercises. Mr. King is in his early thirties, is married and has two children.

He had some difficulty interesting manufacturers when they discovered his race, but a Los Angeles millionaire helped him put the deal through, financing the patent papers and other things incidental to the closing of the deal.

Other than being an automobile mechanic, King had led a colorful career, being at one time a member of the Los Angeles Police department. He recently drove a racing automobile in the championship races for Y[illegible] and at present is a member [illegible] cast of "The River," a first [illegible] picture.

Howard Aluminus Invents Unique Flag Holder

(Preston News Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6. —It was made public a few days ago that the flag holder which has been shown in front of the Howard University Library was invented and patented by Francis Duvall Crichton, of Lynchburg, Va., a former student at Howard. This invention is unique in that it has the excellent advantage of automatically releasing and readjusting itself when it becomes wrapped or entangled around the flag pole. The device is said to have attracted considerable attention because of this unique feature.

INVENTOR FORGES AHEAD

Paul E. Johnson is called the pioneer of his Race in the invention of therapeutic lamps. His "Universal" lamps are among the most widely used ever created. At the annual meeting of the Society of Physio-Therapists, Mr. Johnson's booth was one of the most attractive in the Sherman House, where the exhibits were held. His lamps are in constant demand all over the world, and experts in attendance at the convention examined with great interest his latest invention, the Universal carbon ultra violet lamp, which is product of research. This lamp can fully replace sunlight, and is much superior to mercury arc light in almost all known forms of disease. Mr. Johnson is shown in his booth demonstrating to physicians. His wife, Mrs. Yolande Johnson, is giving information to a prospective buyer. Among the few Race physicians who responded to invitations to attend the convention were Dr. Floyd E. Willis, Drs. Lattimore and Merchant of Louisville, Ky., Dr. Saltis, Dr. Rdogers and Dr. Calder of Sydney, N. S.

—Defender Photo.

Cotton Chopper Is Latest Invention

Clever Arkansas Citizen Is Inventor of Great Labor-saving Device

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 22.—Reading recently that a cotton picking machine has been perfected by one of the leading manufacturers of agricultural machinery, L. D. Moore, of Pulaski county, decided to let the public in on a little invention which he believes, if developed, would revolutionize the cotton industry quite as much as a picker.

Moore has constructed a wooden model of a combined cotton scraper, chopper and cultivator. He placed it on exhibition Friday at the office of W. N. Wilkes, state commissioner of mines, manufactures and agriculture.

The model is about two feet high and six or eight feet long. The machine consists of a rather complicated looking frame structure, carrying the scraper, chopper and plows in the order named. This section is suspended from anot. frame similar to that of an ordinary riding cultivator. The chopping feature consists of four steel blades attached to a horizontal rotating shaft, driven by gears through smaller lugged wheels, which straddle the row. The operator is supposed to be able to hold the machine on a delicate balance on the cotton ridge by means of two foot levers. The rotating chopper cuts out all cotton in a space the width of the blades and leaves a bunch about the same width. Blades of varying width may be used. A lever at the operator's hand enables him to throw the chopper out of gear if there is a thin stand. The builder of the model estimates that the machine would do the work of four mules and men needed for the old-time run-around method of scraping and plowing, and from six to 10 hoe hands.

NEGRO SELLS INVENTION TO ATWATER-KENT

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 12. (Pacific Coast News Bureau)—One of the most outstanding contributions to radio science in the past year in the line of improvements, appears to be the invention of Ernest King, a resident of Los Angeles.

The devise, an automatic control for radios,, has been sold by Mr. King to the Atwater-Kent Corporation on a royalty basis. The control either turns on or turns off a radio any desired time of the day and also automatically selects the station that may be wanted.

Mr. King is an automobile mechanic and has only worked on the radio control invention five months. He got tthe idea for an automatic invention when his own radio on several occasions remained turned on all night.

Started With Alarm Clock

The basis of his invention is an ordinary alarm clock which at first merely was used to turn on and off the household radio. The development of the station selection dial came as a second thought. A radio with this attachment can be set so that it will automatically be turned off with the signing off of the last station of the night and a sleeper will then be awakened early in the moring by the cheerful "good morning" of the announcer of the setting-up exercises

Millionaire Angel

He had some difficulty in interesting manufacturers when they discovered that he was a Negro, but a Los Angelse' milionaire helped him put the deal through.

Other than being an automobile mechanic, King was at one time a member of the Los Angeles Police Department. He recently drove a racing automobile in the championship races for Negroes, and at present is a member of the cast of "The River" a First National picture.

Mr. King is in his ea ly thirties, is married and has two children.

NEGRO INVENTS RADIO CONTROL IN CALIFORNIA

Ernest King After Only Five Mo... of Experimenting Designs Auto... matic Radio Control.

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Inventions. 1927

Gazette

LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS

SEP 17 1927

COTTON CHOPPER IS NEGRO'S INVENTION

Wooden Model of Device Is Put on Exhibition at State Capitol.

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WOMAN IS GRANTE A PATENT ON HER RECENT INVENTION

Madame Helen Bass, with offices at 224 Douglas National Bank Building, 3621 State street, after three years of hard work and untiring effort, has been granted a patent by the United States upon a medical appliance declared by leading physicians to be a great boon in relieving the ills and sufferings prevalent among women.

Mme. Bass

A great number of persons have viewed this appliance which is on display at the address given above and have become converts to its usefulness. The inventor is extending a cordial invitation to the general public to view this appliance known as the Bass Automatic Douche Can, Inc.

Worked 3 Years on Patent

Madame Helen Quarles Bass, the inventor of this patent, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, November 30th, 1890, the youngest of four children born in her family. Her father was a janitor and she, with her two sisters and brothers, suffered all the hardships common to an average poor family. At the age of a little more than ten years, she was forced to begin work at 7' cents per week for the hours after school. A short while later, financial difficulties forced her to leave school entirely, and she started out at the age of 18 years to make her own —helping her father and mother out of her own megre earnings.

As a woman she became deeply interested in a study of the hardships undergone by women under the older methods of use of medical appliance and determined to do what she could to alleviate this suffering. From this idea, the Automatic Douche Can was evolved and, after three years of hard work, the patent was completed.

Launches $50,000 Corporation

Mrs. Bass has launched a $50,000 Corporation under the laws of Illinois for the futherance of her project and stands ready to extend a welcome hand to the humblest, as well as the richest, who care to interview her, free of all charges. She invites all to hear her story and hopes to build a great financial manufacturing institution, that will give employment to thousands of our group, who may now be idle, and point the way for achievement to boys and girls now preparing themselves for the battle of life. COME AND HEAR HER STORY.—Advt.

Inventions - 1928.

INVENTS SHOTGUN — Dennis Biggee, North Little Rock, Ark., who has patented a 16 gauge, double-barrelled pump shotgun.

NEW YORK WORLD

MAY 6 1928

Negro of Philadelphia Invented Ice Cream

Augustus Jackson, Caterer, Was the First to Make Dessert

By Lester A. Walton

AUGUSTUS JACKSON, a Philadelphia Negro, was the first to make America's favorite frozen confection—ice cream—according to records in the possession of citizens living in the City of Brotherly Love.

In 1832 there were five Negro confectioners in Philadelphia. One of them was Jackson, known in his day and time as "the man who invented ice cream." He also was a caterer.

For an extended period he enjoyed a monopoly of the sale of this dessert. He demanded $1 a quart, and had no difficulty selling all he made.

Daughter Continued In the Business

The Jackson establishment was in what was then known as Goodwater Street, now St. James, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. After his death his daughter continued the business for several years on Walnut Street, near 10th Street.

Members of the Jackson family, with their limited facilities, were unable to meet the public demand for ice cream, and other confectioners and caterers, principally Negroes, began making it to their financial advantage.

For more than a century the Negro has dominated the catering field in Philadelphia. This business has been intimately linked with the history of the Quaker City from its earliest days until the present. One of the first successful Negro caterers was Peter Augustine, who started an establishment on Third Street above Spruce in 1816. His fame was world-wide. Often he sent his terrapin for which he was noted, to Paris.

The firm of Augustine & Baptiste, his successor, continues to provide eatables for some of Philadelphia's oldest and wealthiest families. For over one hundred years this business has been kept in the family. Mrs. Clara Augustine and Miss Tillie Baptiste now conduct it on 15th Street, between Locust and Walnut Streets.

Among others of the old guild of caterers was Thomas J. Dorsey whose culinary accomplishments won for him both name and wealth. Henry Jones was equally as well known and successful.

James Prosser was given credit for being one of the pioneer caterers and is said to have systematized and stabilized the business.

His establishment was at Fourth and Market Streets.

A contemporary of Prosser was James Porter sr., who conducted a restaurant at Eighth and Market Streets. He was the first steward of the exclusive Philadelphia Club, which in the beginning was housed in the old Napoleon residence on Ninth Street above Spruce. George Potter, a son, was associated with him.

Prominent Negro caterers in Philadelphia of a later date were Henry Minton at Fourth and Chestnut Streets and subsequently 12th Street, near Walnut, and Richard Thompkins on Fourth Street, near Walnut.

The catering and restaurant businesses were brought to a degree of perfection by these men of antebellum days and by many who followed. Years ago the Negroes practically controlled these profitable avenues of endeavor and were materially responsible for Philadelphia becoming famous as "a city of good food."

Philadelphia's Original Caterer

Philadelphia's original caterer and creator of this branch of the business was Robert Bogle. Of him Dr. Henry M. Minton, an old resident, relates in his "Early History of Negroes in Business in Philadelphia":

"Bogle was a waiter and conceived the idea that instead of those who desired to entertain being inconvenienced by having to temporarily enlarge the retinue of their kitchens to prepare the viands for a formal dinner, he would contract to furnish the entire meal with his own help. He was a versatile man and a natural executive, as is shown by the fact that he was a conductor of funerals, often within twenty-four hours serving a dinner and directing a prominent funeral, at one using all the suavity and pleasantness of manner desirable, and at the other evincing a solemnness and dignity that was most impressive.

"Mr. Nicholas Biddle, the leading financier of Philadelphia at that time, President of the Bank of the United States here (Philadelphia) and a forebear of the present family of Biddles, immortalized Bogle by writing an 'Ode to Bogle' in 1829, and from which we gain many of the virtues of this father of catering. I wish I had space to quote all of it, but I cannot refrain from quoting a few stanzas that you may with me enjoy the vivid description of this extraordinary man:

"'Bogle! not he whose shadow flies
Before a frighted Scotchman's eyes,
But thou of Eighth, near Sansom, thou
Colorless colored man, whose brow
Unmoved, the joys of life surveys,
Untouched the gloom of death displays,
Stern, multifarious Bogle—hail!

"'Hail may'st thou Bogle, for thy reign
Extends o'er nature's wide domain,
Begins before our earliest breath,
Nor ceases with the hour of death.
Scarce seems the blushing maiden wed
Unless thy care the supper spread;
Half-christened only were that boy
Whose heathen squalls our ears annoy;
If service finished, cakes and wine
Were given by any hand but thine;
And Christian burial e'en were scant
Unless his aid the Bogle grant.

"'Lover of pomps! the dead might rise
And feast—upon himself—his eyes,
When marshaling the black array
Thou rul'st the sadness of the day,
Teaching how grief may be genteel,
And legatees should seem to feel.
Death's seneshal! 'tis time to trace
For each his proper look and place,
How aunts should weep, where uncles stand,
With hostile cousins hand in hand;
Give matchless gloves, and neatly shape
By length of face and length of crape.
See him erect, with lofty tread,
The dark scarf streaming from his head.
Lead forth his groups in order meet
And range them grief-wise [illegible] the street;
Presiding o'er the solemn show,
The very Chesterfield of woe.
Evil to him should bear the pall,
Yet comes too late or not at all;
Woe to the mourner who shall stray
One inch beyond the trim array:
Still worse the kinsman who shall move
Until the signal voice approve.
Let widows anxious to fulfil
(For the first time) the dear man's will,
Lovers and lawyers ill at ease,
For bliss deferred, or loss of fees.

RACE ATTORNEY ARGUES $10,000,000 CASE BEFORE U. S. SUPREME COURT

J. Gray Lucas, attorney-at-law of Chicago, Ill., made a motion Monday in the Supreme Court of the United States for leave to file a petition for writ of certiorari in the case of Elbert R. Robinson versus the American Car and Foundry Company, the petitioner being Addie Robinson, administratrix of the estate of Elbert R. Robinson, and his widow.

Elbert Robinson was the inventor of the car wheel in universal use known as Patent Number 594,286, which has been in litigation in the [illegible] courts of the United States for nearly twenty-five years. In this litigation in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit at Chicago, the case was first lost and then won, the reversal being for ten million dollars in favor of Elbert R. Robinson, in 1907. But the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals was never legally carried out by the Circuit Court below, and this petition for a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States is for the purpose of requiring the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago to order this record up from the Circuit Court which is now

Colored Attorney Argues $10,000,000 Case Before U. S. Supreme Court

(Continued from page 1)

the District Court, and the only way it can be done is by a common law writ of certiorari, to be issued by the Circuit Court of Appeals. A petition to that effect having been presented to the Circuit Court of Appeals and denied, it is now presented to the United States Supreme Court, to be directed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for a review of its decision and mandate.

Attorney Lucas has taken this case in its different phases through the United States Circuit Court of Appeals three times, and in its chancery form on the petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States twice before, nearly 20 years ago.

But Elbert Robinson, the inventor, through the misfortune of insanity and imprisonment, which is set forth in the petition as reasons for failing to appeal by writ of certiorari within the statutory time of three months, now seeks through his widow and administrix to overcome the statutory limitations and to cause the case to once more be heard in the Circuit Court of Appeals by direction of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. J. Gray Lucas offered and argued the motion of his petition before the full bench, answering a number of pertinent questions directed to him by Chief Justice Taft.

NOTED RACE INVENTOR PERFECTS NEW RADIO DEVICE

Invention Eliminates Static and Interference From Radio Reception.

May Startle The Scientific World. (Exclusive.)

(Pacific Coast News Bureau)

San Monica, Calif., February 27—A new radio invention, a remarkable device for improving radio reception and eliminating static which experts believe will startle the scientific world, is the accomplishment of a colored waiter, Ira W. Franklin, of 1803 Belmar place.

Without use of an outside aerial or ground connection Franklin's appliance—whatever it is, for he keeps it secretively locked up in a compact box with only a single wire protruding—produces results which have interested a number of experts. Newspaper men investigating the story of the invention found that the device worked exceedingly well.

Interests Banker.

Seeking an unbiased test, Franklin demonstrated his appliance last week on a radio set at the home of Lorin Andrews, a Santa Monica banker, who has experimented with radios more scientifically than the average amateur.

Without aerial or ground, according to Andrews, both San Francisco and San Diego were tuned in, and greater volume was produced without the ground connection than when hooked up to it. Andrews believing that the invention may be developed to produce astonishing results, states that further tests will be made before a number of radio technicians and electrical engineers.

Lived In England.

Franklin who is employed at various times as doorkeeper at clubs and waiter in cafes, says that he did electrical work in Liverpool, England, and that his invention is the result of experimental work done during his spare time as a side line.

Hospital Employee Has Useful Device

Machine Expected to Revolutionize Refrigeration Industry

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 16.—With less than three generations intervening between the time his ancestors were held in slavery and the time when he came to this city to act as the chief mechanician at St. Francis Hospital, John Joseph Lucas, a former resident of Atlanta, Ga., has developed and has finally perfected an automatic cleaning apparatus to be attached to large refrigerating plants which experts say will practically revolutionize the industry.

In the operation of a refrigerating system, it is claimed that the great cost and the majority of the inconvenience has been caused by the accumulation of small foreign particles in the lower part of the cylinder in which ammonia is pumped through the pipes to bring about the refrigeration. In doing this the small particles mingle with the oil that settles to the bottom of the cylinder and increase the refrigeration capacity by keeping the inside surface of the pipes free of all foreign matter, thus giving continual refrigeration.

The cost of removing this oil and small particles of metal has been one of the great handicaps of refrigeration as it has not only necessitated the loss of the use of the plant for days, but also reduced the refrigerating area by the coating of the inside of the pipes with oil which makes it impossible to obtain the proper degree of temperature to maintain ice.

The machine is being manufactured by the Dutchess Foundry and Machine Company and a model is on display in the office on Pine street. It is a complicated looking machine, although the inventor and Mr. Van Zile, the general manager of the company, say that it is most simple and consists of the fewest number of parts that is possible to obtain the desired results.

It is guaranteed to reduce the cost of operating an ice plant from one-half to two-thirds the amount it ordinarily costs. It also greatly reduces the labor cost and otherwise increases the efficiency. The machine will be manufactured here and the number of inquiries that have been received is indicative of the general interest shown in the machine by the trade.

The inventor calls it the "King of the Refrigeration World" and says it fills a long-felt want in the making of ice or in cold storage warehouses where the work of cleaning the machine has not only been an expensive operation, but at the same time has caused a great loss of time. It is also claimed that it will be impossible for a cold storage system to operate without a machine of this kind as it will reduce the cost to such an extent that they will be unable to compete with others where the machine is adopted.

Neither Mr. Van Zile nor the inventor will make any statement as to their plans, but they say that they will be able to supply the trade within a few months with guaranteed machines that will revolutionize the ice making and the cold storage industry.

Aerial Compass Is Negro's Invention; Praised By Flyers

Atlanta, Ga.—It is an interesting and singular fact that almost nothing of importance to American life and civilization has been done without the help of the American Negro, the most handicapped group in American life. The frequency with which the Negro participates in everything of great moment cannot be laid precisely to mere chance.

Just now we are thinking of aviation and the daring attempts to join the two continents by air ways. Nobody has ever read anything that the Negro had to do with all this thrilling adventure, even remotely. But, he has had something to do with it just the same. Everyone has read that Commander Byrd and his crew have given the greatest praise to Albert Bumstead, the inventor of the aerial compass which makes aviation safe and certain.

But who is Albert Bumstead? He is the son of the late Dr. Horace Bumstead of Atlanta University. As a mere lad, Mr. Bumstead received some of his first instruction in mechanical drawing and mechanics from a Negro instructor, Professor David R. Lewis, a graduate engineer of Purdue University of Indiana, and a professor in the Knowles shops of Atlanta University. Mr. Bumstead was always a genius at invention, but there is no telling how much he owes to the early start given him by Professor Lewis in Atlanta University.

Submarine-Raiser Is Invented By Blacks; U. S. Patent Sought

New York City.—(ANP)—According to Munn and Company, two well-known Harlem Negroes have designed a new system for lifting or raising sunken submarines and applied for United States patents. The system will bear the name "Harper and Lyttle System" after the two inventors respectively, Solomon Harper, government certified electrical engineers, and George W. Lyttle, a local real estate dealer.

The principal merit of the system is the use of inside conduit pipes securely fastened to the shell of the submarine from the inside and running semi-circularly around the cross section of the submarine, thus enabling the lifting of the craft with cables through the pipes or conduits without the necessity of boring under as has been the case heretofore, and as with the S-4. It is estimated that a number of lifting cables can be pulled through in two hours and the lives of men in such cases saved. This is supplemented by a number of other devices.

Mr. Harper was in Washington last week and interviewed government officials with a view of submitting the plans in technical form to congress and the navy department. Affidavits concerning the system were turned over to the Washington and New York offices of the New York World for future reference.

Or heirs impatient of delay,
Chafe inly at his formal stay;
The Bogle heeds not—nobly true,
Resolved to give the dead his due;
No jot of honor will he bate,
Nor stir toward the churchyard gate
Till the last parson is at hand
And every hat has got its band.
Before his stride the town gives way—
Beggars and belles confess his sway;
Drays, prudes and sweeps, a startled mass,
Rein up to let his cortege pass;
And death himself, that ceaseless dun
Who waits on all, yet waits on none,
Now hears a greater waiter's tone,
And scarcely deems his life his own.

"Nor less, stupendous man! thy power
In festal than in funeral hour,
When gas and beauty's blended rays
Set hearts and ballrooms in a blaze,
Or spermacetti's light reveals
More "inward bruises" than it heals:
In flames each belle her victim kills,
And "sparks fly upward" in quadrilles;
Like iceberg in an Indian clime
Refreshing Bogle breathes sublime
Cool airs upon the sultry stream,
From Roman punch and frosted cream.'"

Bogle died in 1837. Many of Philadelphia's most influential and prosperous Negroes either are caterers, or the descendants of caterers. Some families have sought to emulate the example set by the offspring of Augustine and Baptiste, while the one-time thriving business of Andrew F. Stevens, William Warrick, Nathaniel Tolliver, Tom James, Barton Curry, the Browns and Joneses are only a memory.

When John Trower died a few years ago his affairs were taken in charge by a daughter, Mrs. Grace Trower Cherry, who is assisted by her husband, formerly a practicing physician. Albert Deutreille jr., is successor to his father, as are the sons of Julian Miller and Martin Cowdery.

Perhaps the Negro caterer in Philadelphia to make the biggest strides in recent years is John Newman, who has a large and modernly-appointed establishment on North 12th Street. Nightly he sends large quantities of "eats" in trucks, to dances, parties and private dinners.

INVENTED ICE CREAM

Augustus Jackson

Inventions - 1928.

9,000 Miles Nothing To Him

Roland Carrington who earned prizes for construction of the smallest radio set is back in the limelight again.

He is an amateur radio operator of station W3CY, 1832 McCulloh street, and reports hearing Byrd's Antarctic expedition every night from October 16th up to the present date. Altho the ships are 9,000 miles away, their signals are strong and little fading has been noticed.

Carrington reports Byrd's radio working on 26 meters. His ship the "Eleanor Bolling" is now at Wellington, New Zealand and the "Larsen" is enroute to Dunedin, New Zealand.

RACE MAN PATENTS NEW LOCK INVENTION

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 3—Henry Charlemagne, a race man living in Anse-Vieux (Haiti) and a member of the Haitian Patriotic Union of America, has just received from Washington the patent rights on his most recent invention. It is a combination lock, and it is said to be a great improvement over anything of this nature ever patented. Mr. Charlemagne is said to be the holder of numerous other patents on devices for automobiles and electrical equiptment.

Haitian Patents Lock

NEW YORK, (PNS.) — Henry Charlemagne, of Anse-A-Vieux, Haiti, and a member of the Haitian Patriotic Union of America, has just received from Washington the patent rights on a combination lock, and is said to be the holder of numerous other patents on devices for automobiles and electrical equipment.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

MAY 12 1928

ICE CREAM

In these days of centennials, Harlem ought to take the lead in planning for a celebration four years hence of the invention of ice cream by Augustus Jackson, a Philadelphia Negro caterer. Now that the French have solemnly raised a monument to the woman who invented one kind of cheese, it ought to be possible to interest more people in a memorial to Mr. Jackson. At the opening of the hot season where is the man, woman or child who is not ready to acknowledge indebtedness to this Philadelphia Negro who conceived and first made ice cream in 1832? The advent of this delicacy was hailed with delight and no little excitement at that time. No less a personage than the widow of Alexander Hamilton first introduced the Washington City cake-eaters to ice cream at one of her parties, and when Andrew Jackson, then President, happened in and tried the new concoction of Jackson of Philadelphia, he swore "by the Eternal" that it was good and should be served at the next White House reception—and so it was.

Then why not memorialize Augustus Jackson? He was a handsomely turned Negro and would make a comely statue—holding forth a dish of cream. And perhaps in recognition of Andrew Jackson's delight over his first dish, his successor in the Presidency in 1932 can be prevailed upon to deliver the oration. For did not a President of France orate at the unveiling of the statue to the lady who first made a favorite cheese?

BLIZZARD
OIL CITY, PA.

JUN 6 192[illegible]

FIRST ICE CREAM.

Ice cream, which many of us assume is a comparatively modern creation, will four years hence have its centennial.

Ice cream had its origin partly by accident in 1832, when Augustus Jackson, a Negro caterer in Philadelphia, made the first dish of it.

For a time, says Capper's Weekly, Jackson enjoyed a monopoly on the sale of ice cream, and had no difficulty in selling all he could make at a dollar a quart.

After Jackson's death his daughter continued the business, but with all the members of the Jackson family working they were unable to meet the demand for this favorite American dish, and gradually other confectioners and caterers took it up.

The ice cream habit in recent years has well taken hold in Europe.

OHIO INVENTOR GETS $50,000 OFFER

New York, July 23.—(By A. N. P.)—According to reliable communications, Mr. Solomon Harper, noted inventor of electrical and mechanical devices, has been offered $50,000 manufacturing capital for the special beauty culture instruments he has recently been granted patents on. Mr. Harper also has the cooperation of the American Steel and Wire Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in the matter, competing with 4,000 other inventors of safety devices for lifting submarines. Mr. George W. Lyttle is half-owner of all the patent rights except one which is owned by the National Safety Instrument Company, Room 2126 Woolworth building.

After attending Pratt Institute two years, Mr. Harper was elected to membership in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and headed the school committee on patents during 1924. He is a member of the exclusive Technology Club of Syracuse and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

It will be recalled that Mr. Harper in connection with Mr. Lyttle submitted plans for a submarine saving device following the accident in which a number of sailors lost their lives on the S-54. The invention was one of the four thousands recently turned over to a special committee on Naval Affairs for consideration by the Secretary of the Navy.

Race Man Patents New Lock Invention

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 2.—Henry Charlemagne, a race man living in Anse-A-Vieux, Haiti, and a member of the Haitian Patriotic Union of America, has just received from Washington the patent rights on his most recent invention. It is a combination lock, and is said to be a great improvement over anything of this nature ever patented. Mr. Charlemagne is said to be the holder of numerous other patents on devices for automobiles and electrical equipment.

Colored Inventor Gets Large Offer For His Invention

New York City.—(ANP)—According to reliable communications, Solomon Harper, noted inventor of electrical and mechanical devices, has been offered $50,000 manufacturing capital for the special beauty culture instrumens he has recently been granted pantents on. Mr. Harper also has the cooperation of the American Steel and Wire Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in the matter of competing with 4,000 other inventors of safety devices for lifting submarines. George W. Lyttle is half-owner of all pattents rights, except one which is owned by the National Safety Instrument Company, Room 2126 Woolworth Building.

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J. A. ASH PATENTS PYORRHEA POWDER

A patent for a tooth powder intended to stop pyorrhea, has been received by John A. Ash, following his discovery of a preparation for this specific purpose. Mr. Ash was spurred in his laboratory work by his own suffering from this infection of the gums which is commonly known as Riggs disease. His powder will be known as "Pyorrhea Stop," and the inventor declares it will be used as any other tooth powder. It will be manufactured and put on the trade by the Pyorrhea Stop Company, of Savannah.

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

MAY 14 1928

SHEDS LIGHT ABOUT INVENTION BY NEGRO

DANVILLE, May 13—Dr. M. E. Meese, Pittsylvania County physician, of Sandy Level, today shed further light on the activities of Clarence Lorraine, a Negro, who said yesterday that he had invented a new motor, and that a colored organization was sponsoring a flight to Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

Dr. Meese said that he did not know anything about the flight, but that he had accompanied the Negro to Washington, where drawings of his fuelless motor had excited interest. It is not patented, however, because Lorraine has not yet perfected a working model of his compressed air motor, a pre-requisite to the granting of a patent. The flight of the Negro, the physician said, was an ambition, but so far as he knows nowhere near realization.

The physician said that he made tests with Lorraine's new radio receiver and loud speaker, and that stations were detected west of the Mississippi and at such volume that the speaker could be heard half a mile away.

INVENTOR WORKS OUT INTRICATE SIGNAL DEVICE

Lights And Pointers Show Direction Motorist Is About To Turn

H. A. Crenshaw, 504 E. 47th street, is seeking a patent on a novel intricate signal device for motorists which he has worked out. The device may be fitted on any make car, and is operated by hand controls on the dashboard.

When the motorist desires to turn to the right a mechanical arm with an illuminated index finger shoots out from the right hand side of his car. If he desires to make a left turn a similar arm shoots out from the left-hand side of his car. In either case two green lights appear on the front of the car to warn motorists coming from the opposite direction that he means to turn. In addition, there are right and left signals in red at the rear of his car.

Has Stop Lights

Before the driver turns left he pushes in the left hand control on the dashboard. As he slows up the stop lights up in the usual manner. In addition the new signal device lights a red lamp in an indicator at the rear left. At the same time it shoves out another hand on a rod from the body of the car just in front of the driver also on the left side. The hand that protrudes from the body sheds a red light to the rear and a green light to the front. These lights are visible for two blocks at night.

The same process shows right-turn signals. The control is mounted close to the steering wheel so that it is easily acessible to the driver.

Mr. Crenshaw began work on the signal in 1915, in which year he devised a crude beginning for the present apparatus. The signal as completed by Crenshaw and his engineers last year had round lights in the rear instead of pointing devices that are now used.

Inventions - 1929

NEWS
TARENTUM, PA.
JAN 3 1929

ICE CREAM

Many of us assume that ice cream is a comparatively modern creation, but it isn't. It will be one hundred years in 1932 since Augustus Jackson, a Negro caterer in Philadelphia, made the first dish of the delicacy.

For a time Jackson had a monopoly on the confection, a magazine writer says, and sold all that he could make at one dollar a quart. And a dollar was a dollar in those days.

After Jackson"s death his daughter continued the business. And with all of the family working, she was unable to meet the demand. So other caterers and confectioners entered the business. Today it employs thousands of persons.

It is interesting to know, to, that [illegible] cream habit has spread to Europe in re[illegible] years and has taken a firm hold there.

Late Lewis H. Latimer, Electrical Inventor, Is Paid Tribute At The 'Light's Golden Jubilee' Program

Only Colored Member Edison Pioneers; Two Surviving Daughters Are Special Guests of Pioneers at Edison Celebration

Menlo, N. J.—One of the interesting features in connection with the recent "Light's Golden Jubilee," celebrating the 50th anniversary of Thomas A. Edison's invention of the electric light, was the presence of two daughters of the late Lewis Howard Latimore, of Flushing, Long Island, the only colored member of the Edison Pioneers, the group of workers who were associated with Edison in the development of his electrical inventions.

The two young women, Mrs. Gerald F. Norman and Miss Louise Latimer, of 137-62 Juniper avenue, Flushing, were extended an invitation to attend the celebration by the "Pioneers," of which their father was one of the founders, and they were shown many special courtesies by the Edison officials. The exercises were held in collaboration with those held at Dearborn, Mich., where Mr. Edison took personal part in the program, in association with President Hoover, Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, and many other distinguished citizens.

Age 11-9-29

A Distinguished Inventor.

Mr. Latimer was a distinguished electrical inventor, having perfected a method of making carbon filaments for the Maxim electric incandescent lamp for which he secured patents. He had several other electrical inventions to his credit, and was held in high esteem by Mr. Edison, Hiram S. Maxim and the other eminent inventors with whom he worked.

At the celebration here, a special tribute to his memory was delivered by Mr. Wardlaw, secretary of the Edison Pioneers, of 40 West 40th street, New York City, and placed in the official records of that organization. Mr. Wardlaw, after telling of Mr. Latimer's connection with Mr. Maxim in the United States Electric Lighting Co., Bridgeport, Conn., and his keen perception of the possibilities of the electric light and kindred industries," spoke in part as follows:

Installed Light Plants.

"He assisted in installing some of the first "Maxim" incandescent electric light plants in New York City, Philadelphia and Canada for the United States Electric Light Company, and supervised the production of the carbon filaments employed therein, such as the Equitable Building, Fiske and Hatch, Caswell & Massey's, and the Union League Club of New York City, as well as the offices of the Philadelphia Ledger in Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1881. Mr. Latimer was sent to London, England, to establish an incandescent lamp department for the Maxim-Western Electric Light Company. In 1882—3, he was employed by the Olstead Electric Lighting Company of Brooklyn, New York, and then by the Acme Electric Light Company of New York City.

With Edison in 1884.

In 1884 he became associated with the Engineering Department of the Edison Electric Company at 65 Fifth avenue, New York City, but in 1890 was transferred to the legal department, where he remained until the formation of the Board of Patent Control in 1896 by the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies, becoming its chief draughtsman, a position he held until the abolition of this Board in 1911, when he became associated with Edwin W. Hammer patent solicitor, and engineer of New York City, and later with the firm of Hammer and Schwarz. Mr. Latimer's activities were brought to an unfortunate conclusion in the early part of 1924 by infirmities that finally caused his demise.

Only Colored Pioneer.

"He was of the colored race, the only one in our organization and was one of those to respond to the initial call that led to the formation of the Edison Pioneers, January 24, 1919. Broadmindedness versatility in the accomplishments of things intellectual and cultural a linguist, a devoted husband and father, all were characteristic of him, and his genial presence will be missed from our gatherings.

"He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Gerald F. Norman and Miss Louise R. Latimer of Flushin, Long Island, N. Y.

"Mr. Latimer was a full member and an esteemed one, of the EDISON PIONEERS

Chicago Inventor Granted Patent

Firmin C. Brown, of 3314 So. Wabash Avenue, was recently granted a patent on a device of his invention known as a "self feeding attachment for furnaces."

Mr. Brown, who is a colored man, claims that his invention is of simple construction and can be attached to any standard furnace. The device is especially adapted for coke burning, supplying the fuel automatically, by means of a covered hopper, an inclined chute and certain controls.

Mr. Brown's patent entitles him to exclusive trade rights for a period of seventeen years.

Smoke Receiver, Invention Of Negro To Be On Exhibit

Adventure

Nero Cowling, Montgomery negro, who recently returned to Alabama from Pittsburgh, announced yesterday that he would display a smoke receiver at the State Fair here next month. The receiver works by means of a motor propelled fan in a large pipe which is fitted at one end over the smokestack.

9-30-29

The fan draws the smoke and hurls it into a pool of water, where the sulphur and other ingredients are eliminated, he said, the smoke and soot passing to the top of the water through another pipe, and through two rollers where the soot is deposited in a container. His device is patented, he said.

Elijah McCoy

Everytime you see a grease cup on a machine, a motor, an engine or an auto, think of Elijah McCoy.

Afro-American

He died in poverty at Eloise, Michigan, in an institution for the aged, two weeks ago.

He was one of the most famous of Negro inventors. He was the first to give serious attention to the lubrication of machinery and his oil cup is used today, perfected, on all surface, subway, elevated and steam railway cars. Fifty other lubricating devices were patented by him and he was a benefactor to the world, but he could not cash in on his brains. In old age he was not only poor, but neglected.

11-9-29

A similar fate befell William Wade Harris, "Black Elijah," who in 1915, clad in a loose white calico gown, a rough cross hanging from his neck, a bamboo pole in one hand and a tattered Bible in the other, swept West Africa with a religious Christian revival.

He converted and baptized 22,000. His converts built 150 churches of stone with their own hands. He asked nothing, accepted nothing, except repentance of natives, the destruction of idols and fetishes and conversion to Christianity.

He died in poverty and obscurity in Cape Palmas, Liberia, last month.

What is the moral to this? There is none, except it be that nature now and then creates great souls who set themselves afire with unselfish zeal and burn to the socket.

HAS PATENT ON COTTON CHOPPER

Mr. James E. King of 4320 State St., Chicago holds a patent for a cotton chopper and thinner. The implement is rather small and is run by gasolene or Kerosene. The moter is about the size of the motorcycle motor.

The mechanism is rather interesting. There are two small plows in front which disturbs the soil, then two hoes operated on a revolving shaft that chops and thins the cotton destroying the weeds. This is followed by two large plows that throw the dirt back to the plant.

It is so constructed that the plows and hoes can be folded back, and the machine used as an autombile.

It can be operated either behind the handles as a plow, or you can ride the same as a tractor.

Mr. King has had several flattering propositions from large concerns for this patent, but says he is seriously considering the idea of forming company and manufacturing it himself. Mr. King is a native of Texas.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL IS MADE BY YOUNG STUDENT

ROXBURY, Mass.—A traffic signal, with "stop," "caution," and "go" lights, constructed of scraps of material by Godfrey Doran of the Dearborn School, was the feature of an exhibition of work done in eighth grade mechanic arts and practical arts classes in the Dearborn and Lyceum Hall Schools.

The signal, which has been demonstrated at the Dearborn School, in the assembly hall and school shops by its young maker, and which is to be tested out on the street for school traffic, is operated by a storage battery and dry cells.

It is made up of three electric lights and sockets mounted one above the other in a wooden cabinet two feet ihgh, with colored celluloid glasses for each light. The machinery includes a toy motor and parts of an old clock.

The lights were first properly timed on paper in mathematics. The mathematics was then applied and the timing was found to be correct. The timing is faster than that of street signals, because it was desired not to consume too many seconds of school time.

LATE MR. BALTIMORE HONORED HERE AND ABROAD FOR INVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Jeremiah D. Baltimore, for thirty-two years a teacher in the public schools of Washington, D.C., died at his residence, 1435 S street northwest, July 29, after an illness of two weeks.

As a small boy, he invented a steam engine. President Grant became interested in him and had him appointed as a student in the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, Pa. Later Admiral Mehan had him sent to League Island for further training. He was the first race man to graduate from Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa. His genius in engineering and metallurgy gained him international recognition from the scientists of the time. He was a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, England, at the time of his death. One of his principal inventions was a pyrometer used in measuring heat expansion, etc., which is largely used today. He also made several other inventions of various types, which are in general use.

Funeral services were held August 4, from the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, with Rev. Walter H. Brooks officiating. He had been active in several civic and fraternal organizations, including the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, of which he served as one of the first vice-presidents. He was also affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows.

In 1908 he married Miss Jeanette Anderson, who was directress of art in the public schools of Washington who survives.

He leaves two sons, Richard L. Baltimore, attorney, of New York, and Jeremiah A. Baltimore, of Washington, D.C., and a daughter, Mrs. Ella A. Bryant, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Herald
Friday, July 12, 1929

Negro In[illegible] Airplane

An airplane which will rise and descend vertically and will move backwards, sideways as well as forward, has been invented by William Hale, McDowell county negro, who has just completed a model and has organized a company to manufacture his invention. Such a machine will revolutionize the airplane industry, according to Hale. The Hale Aeroplane Motor Vehicle Company has been granted a charter by the secretary of State, according to the Welch Daily News, which company will be operated for the purpose of marketing the new type machine.

Edison Pioneers Included One Colored Member

Daughters of Late Lewis H. Latimore, Edison's Chief Draughtsman, at "Light's Golden Jubilee"

NEW YORK CITY.—The group of workers who were associated with Thomas A. Edison in the development of his electrical inventions and known as the Edison Pioneers included one colored member.

This fact became known when the two daughters of the late Lewis Howard Latimore, of Flushing L.I., were invited to the celebration of "Light's Golden Jubilee" at Menlo Park, N.J.

The daughters were Mrs. Gerald F. Norman and Miss Louise Latimore.

The exercises were held at the same time that President Hoover, Mr. Edison and Henry Ford were celebrating the same event at Dearborn, Michigan.

According to M. Wardlaw, secretary of the Edison Pioneers, Mr. Latimore was an electrical inventor, having perfected a method of making carbon filaments for the Maxim electric incadescent lamp on which he securued patent.

He assisted in the installing of some of the first Maxim incandescent plants in New York City, Philadelphia, Canada, for the United States Electric Light Company and supervised the production of the carbon filament, employed therein, such as the Equitable Building, Fiske and Hatch, Caswell and Massey's and the Unino League Club of New York City, as well as the officers of the Philadelphia Ledger in Philadelphia.

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Mr. Latimore's activities were brought to an unfortunate conclusion in the early part of 1924 by infirmities that finally caused his demise.

Mr. Wardlaw said:

"He was of the colored race, the only one in our organization, and was one of those to respond to the initial call that led to the formation of the Edison Pioneers, January 24, 1919.

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"Mr. Latimore was a full member and an esteemed one of the Edison Pioneers."